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# JUVENILE INTENSIVE PROBATION SUPERVISION

# JIPS

FISCAL YEAR 2006  
ANNUAL REPORT  
7/1/05 – 6/30/06

*ARIZONA SUPREME COURT  
JUVENILE JUSTICE SERVICES DIVISION*

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*JANUARY 2007*

# ARIZONA SUPREME COURT

## ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE COURTS

David K. Byers, Director

THIS REPORT PUBLISHED BY

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*For additional information about the Juvenile Intensive Probation Supervision Program, or for clarification of any information contained in this report, please contact the Arizona Supreme Court, Administrative Office of the Courts, Juvenile Justice Services Division at (602) 452-3445.*

*This report and previous Fiscal Year reports are available on the JJSD Intranet web site at: <http://supreme22/jjsd/jips>*

*To assist persons with disabilities, this publication can be provided in an alternative format upon request.*

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### *About the report:*

This annual report covers the time period from July 1, 2005 to June 30, 2006, inclusive. The Juvenile Intensive Probation Supervision (JIPS) program annual information is divided into nine components: County Descriptors, New Cases, Contacts, Activity, Financial, Subsequent Referrals, Cases Closed, FY05-FY06 Statewide Comparisons and Longitudinal Comparisons. Introducing each section is a synopsis that describes how the information presented relates to the program. Data are shown in graph format. More detailed information is included in the data tables, which are the source of the graphed information. These tables contain department-specific and statewide data.

The data in the annual report are drawn from the Juvenile On Line Tracking System (JOLTS). Individual department Probation officers, surveillance officers or support staff are responsible for entering the information that makes this report possible. This task is an extremely important component in creating this annual report, as well as many other reports published by the Juvenile Justice Services Division of the Administrative Officer of the Courts. JOLTS, however, is much more than a data collection and reporting system. JOLTS is a necessary and effective tool utilized daily by juvenile probation personnel statewide to more efficiently and appropriately manage probation caseloads. JJSD appreciates the effort necessary to ensure the data are correctly entered in a timely manner.

The breakdown of data into each of the 15 counties may prompt some to compare figures between departments. The only relevant criteria, however is the degree to which the JIPS mission is being fulfilled. The County Descriptors section following the Executive Summary, expand on the data presented by explaining how each department approaches accomplishing the mission of JIPS by tailoring the program to meet the particular needs of their community.

Please contact the Juvenile Justice Services Division at (602) 452-3443 with any questions about this report.

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# *EXECUTIVE SUMMARY*

*The mission of JIPS is to effect positive change in a high risk juvenile population through a highly structured, community-based probation program committed to the prevention of further juvenile offenses and the protection of the community.*

Juvenile Intensive Probation Supervision (JIPS) is a sentencing consequence used by juvenile court judges for those youth who are in need of increased levels of supervision and a highly structured program. JIPS is administered by the Juvenile Justice Services Division (JJSD) of the Administrative Office of the Courts and is locally managed by the Juvenile Probation Department of the Superior Court in each of Arizona's 15 counties. Each department has tailored the program within the parameters established by Statute and Administrative Codes to meet the unique needs of their county and communities.

Arizona Revised Statutes §8-351 to §8-358 and Arizona Code of Judicial Administration §6-302 specify procedural guidelines for the JIPS program. The intent of the law and the administrative code is to allow juvenile delinquents to remain at home in the community, under supervision of a probation officer, rather than be removed from the home and placed in either a residential treatment facility or the Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections (ADJC). JIPS continues to provide communities in Arizona a cost effective alternative to ADJC or residential treatment.

Specific terms of probation apply to each youth on JIPS. Juveniles are seen face-to-face by a JIPS officer or team several times a week and cannot leave home unless they have authorization from their JIPS officer or team (Probation Officer and Surveillance Officer). They are required, by statute, to be involved in at least 32 hours of constructive activity per week. JIPS differs from regular probation in the increased frequency of contact, the requirement to actively participate in 32 hours of structured programs per week, the liberty restrictions concerning unsupervised time away from home and the lower officer to probationer caseload ratio.

For FY06, the state legislature appropriated \$13,257,287 for JIPS statewide, and total program expenses for the year were \$13,227,693. Based on the approved funded capacity as of June 30, 2006 for the JIPS program, this equates to a cost of approximately \$7,382 per JIPS "slot". Fiscal year population data indicate that 1,904 new youth were placed into the program and 1,950 youth were released from JIPS. A total of 3,349 youth received JIPS services. JIPS youth completed over 2.2 million hours of structured activity toward compliance with the 32 hours of structured weekly activity required for each youth on JIPS. More than 130,000 of these hours were unpaid community restitution hours.

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# ***JIPS DAILY PROFILE***

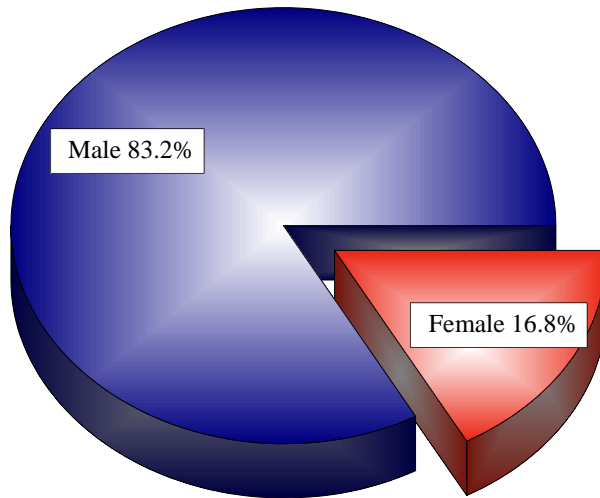
## ***ON ANY GIVEN DAY IN FY2006...***

- 5 juveniles were added to the program.
- 1,389 youth were on JIPS; 1,383 juveniles followed their terms and conditions of JIPS; 5 did not follow their terms and conditions.
- 1,165 individuals were contacted by JIPS officers.
- 6,098 compliance hours were performed by JIPS probationers.
- 88 drug tests were conducted on JIPS youth; 79 of the tests showed no use of drugs and 9 tests indicated use of illegal substances.
- 692 JIPS probationers had face-to-face contact with their JIPS officer; 47% of these contacts took place after 6:00pm.
- 5 juveniles left the program.

# JIPS Statewide Data - FY 06

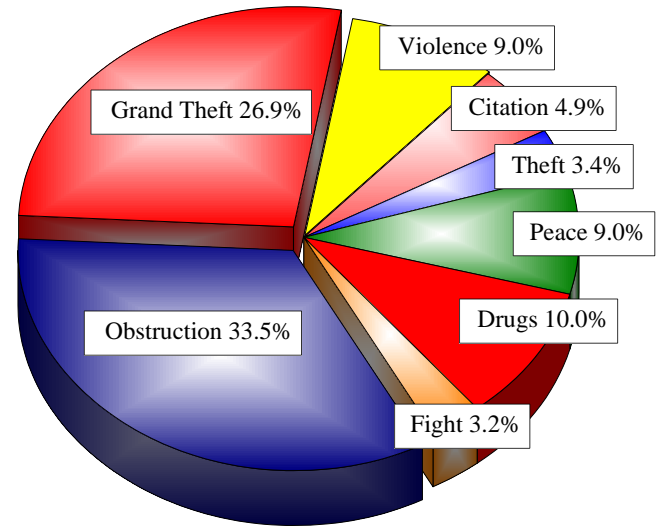
## Profile of New JIPS Cases

By Gender

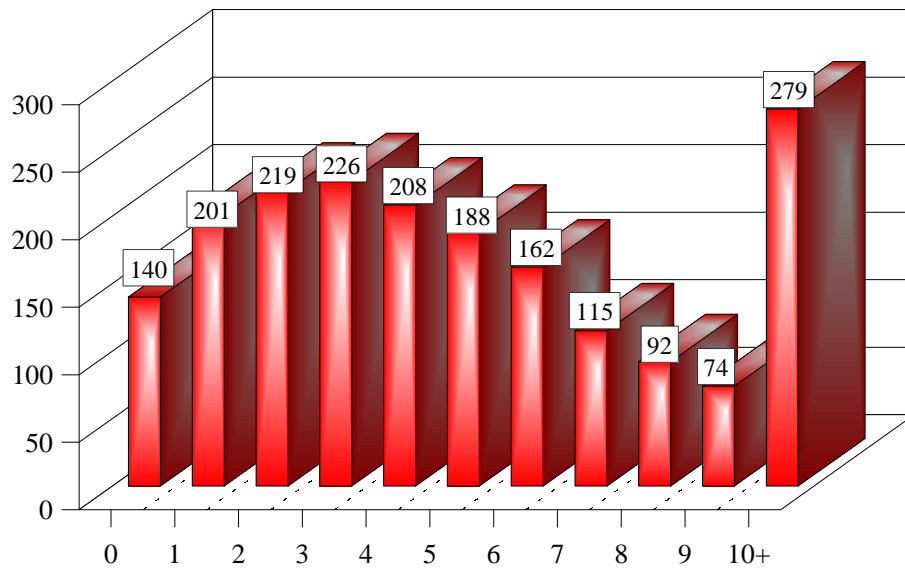


Total New Cases:  
**1,904**

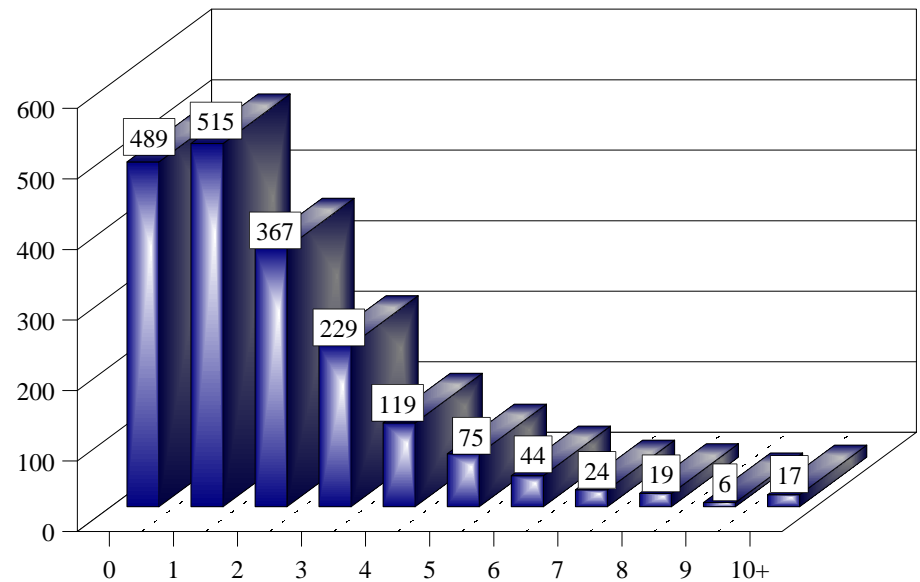
By Offense



Number of Prior Referrals



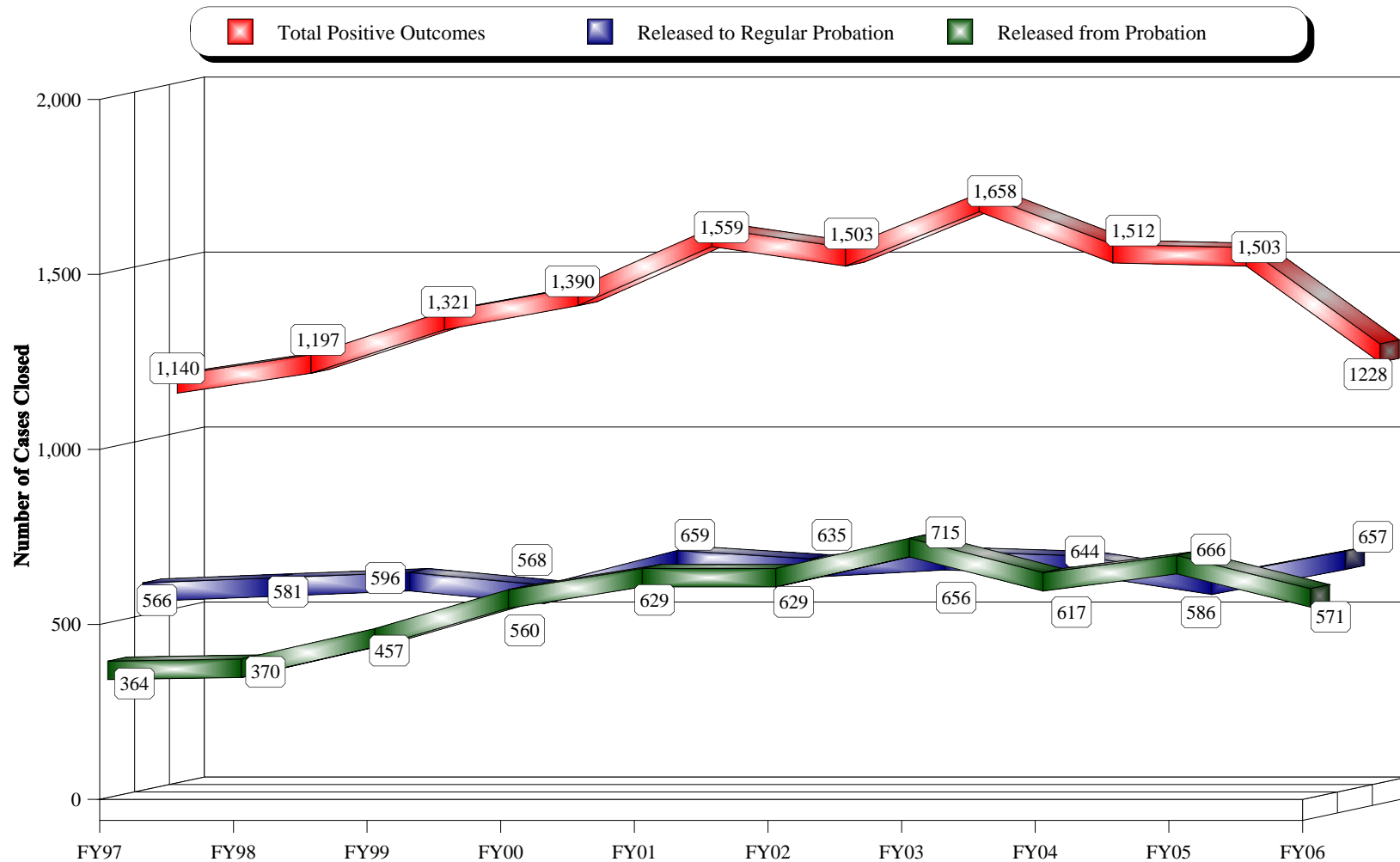
Number of Prior Adjudications



# JIPS Statewide Data

## Trends of Positive Case Outcomes

### By Fiscal Year (Numbers\*)

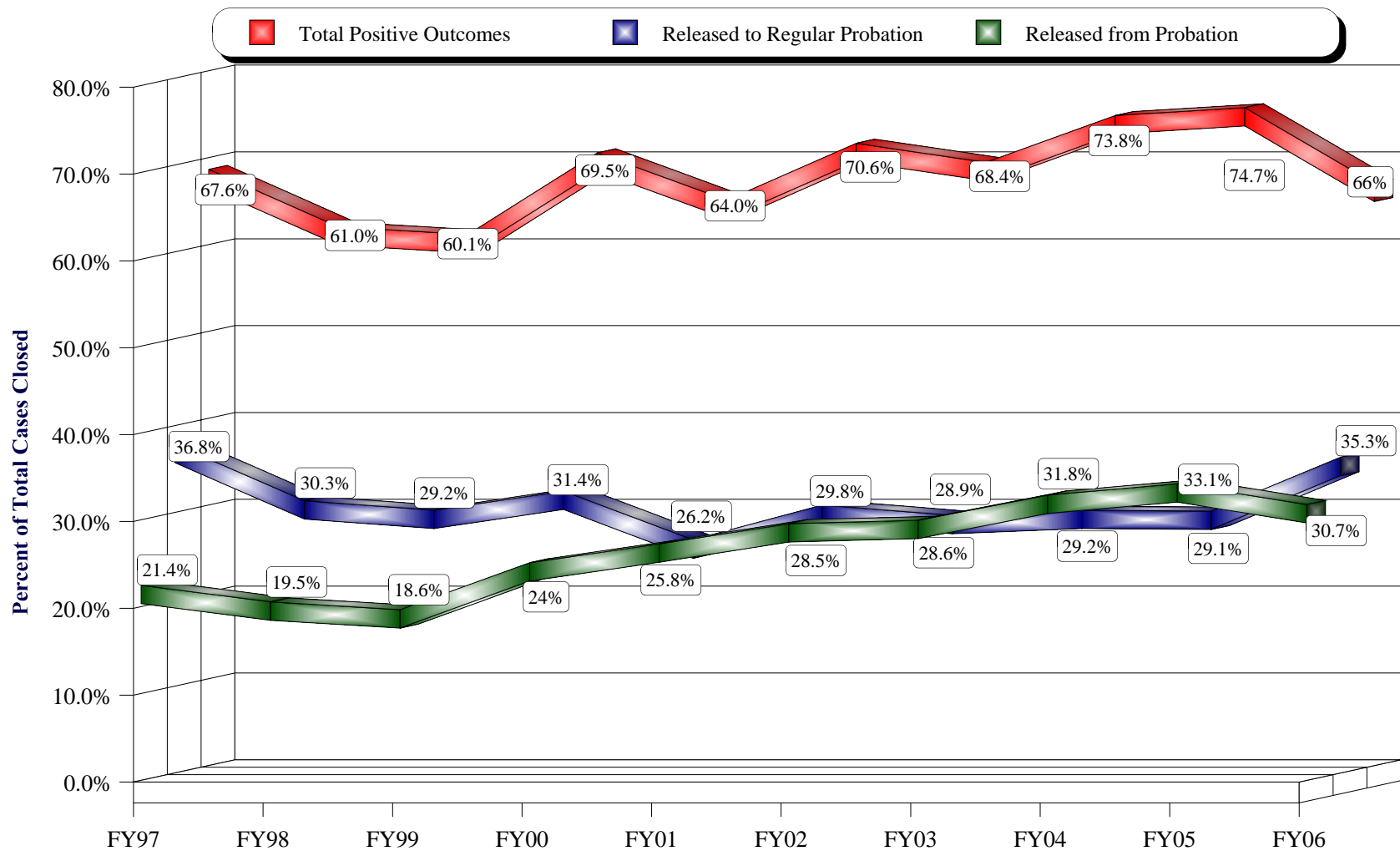


\*See corresponding percentages on page 5.

# JIPS Statewide Data

## Trends of Positive Case Outcomes

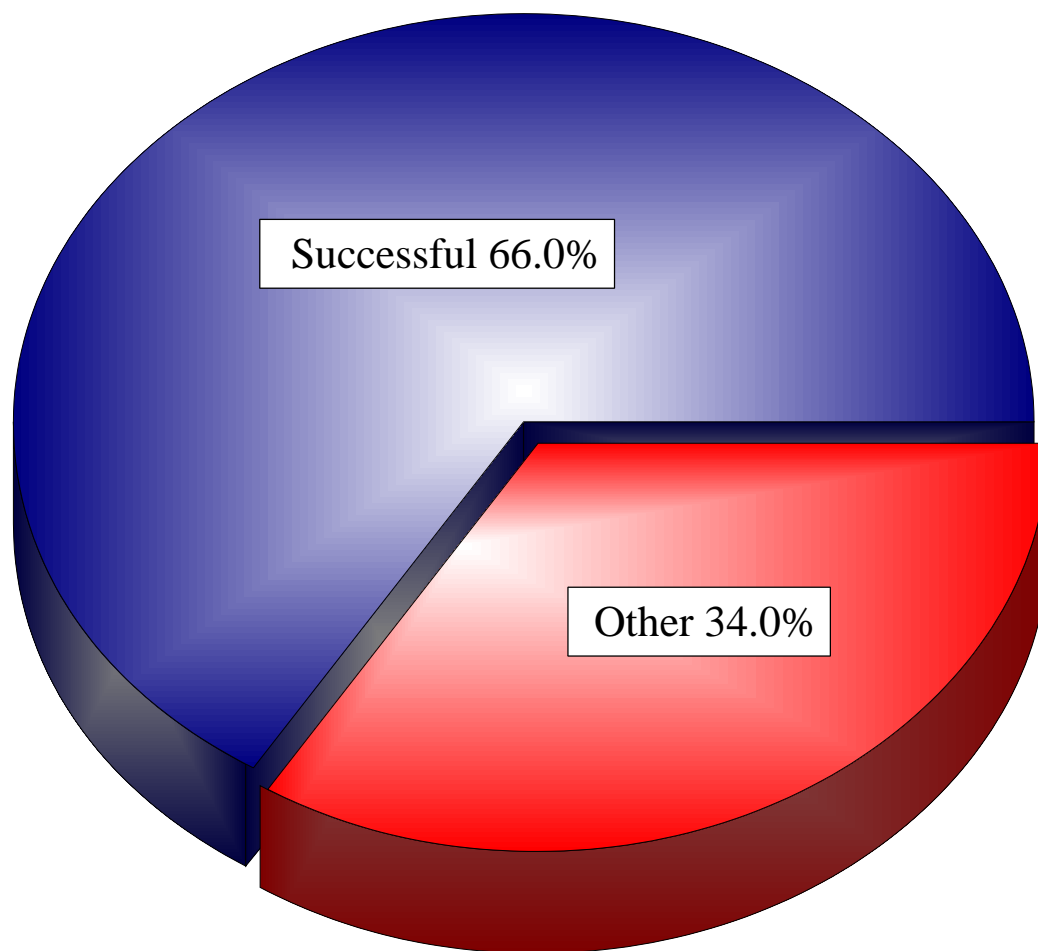
### By Fiscal Year (Percent\*)



\*See corresponding numbers on page 4

# JIPS Statewide Data – FY 06

## Successful Cases Closed



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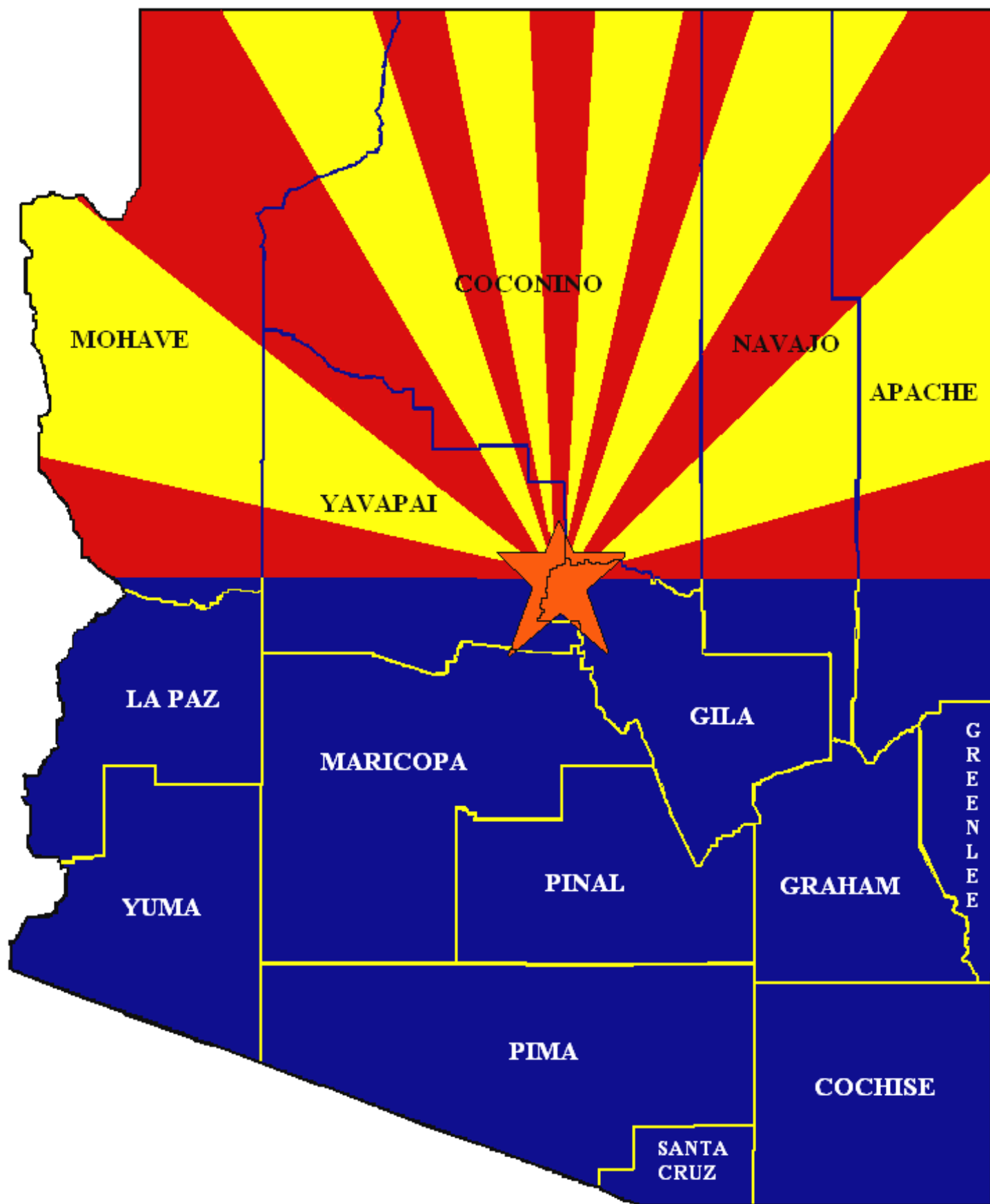
# *COUNTY PROGRAM DESCRIPTORS*

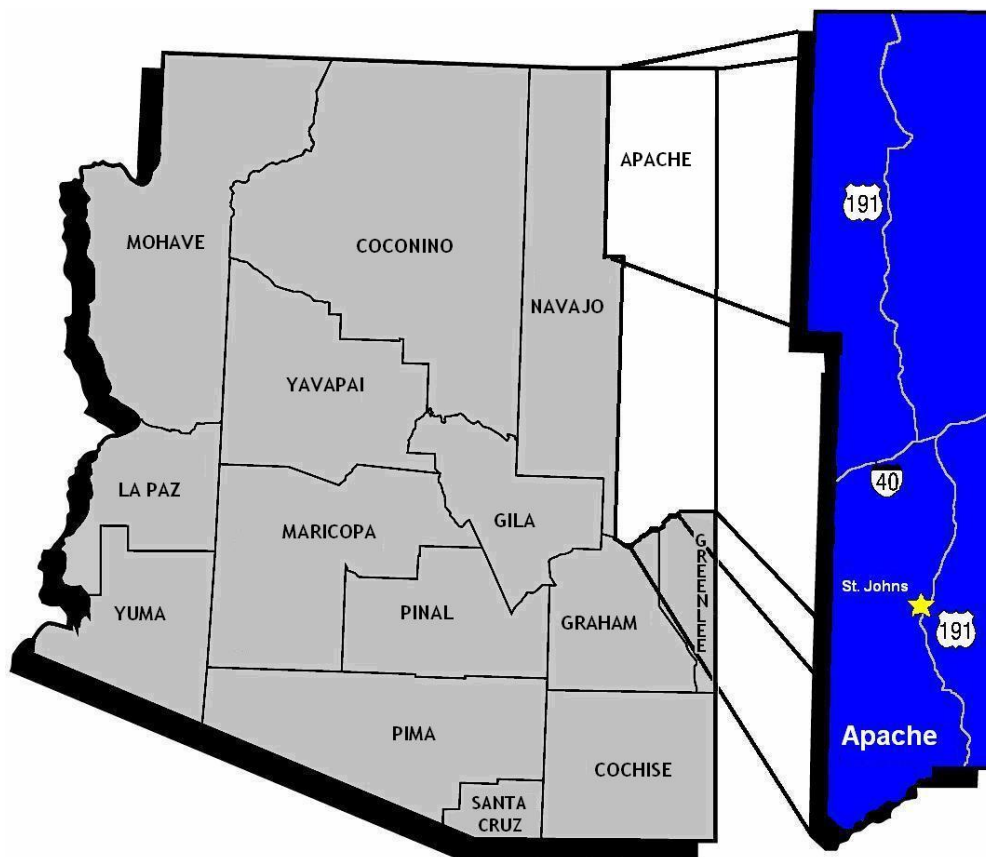
## SYNOPSIS

This section provides information and increased awareness of how each county, while pursuing the same goals, and in the manner prescribed by statute and appropriate codes, approaches the day-to-day management of their JIPS program.

As is evident, each county's Juvenile Probation Department is faced with unique circumstances based on many factors. In addition to the variances in the size and population of the counties, other factors including scattered population clusters, local availability of treatment resources and the presence of tribal lands and jurisdictions, all contribute to the individual approach each department must develop and implement to accomplish the mission of JIPS.







## **APACHE COUNTY**

*County Seat*  
**ST. JOHNS**

*Population*  
**69,880**

*Square Miles*  
**11,127**

*JIPS Teams*  
**1**

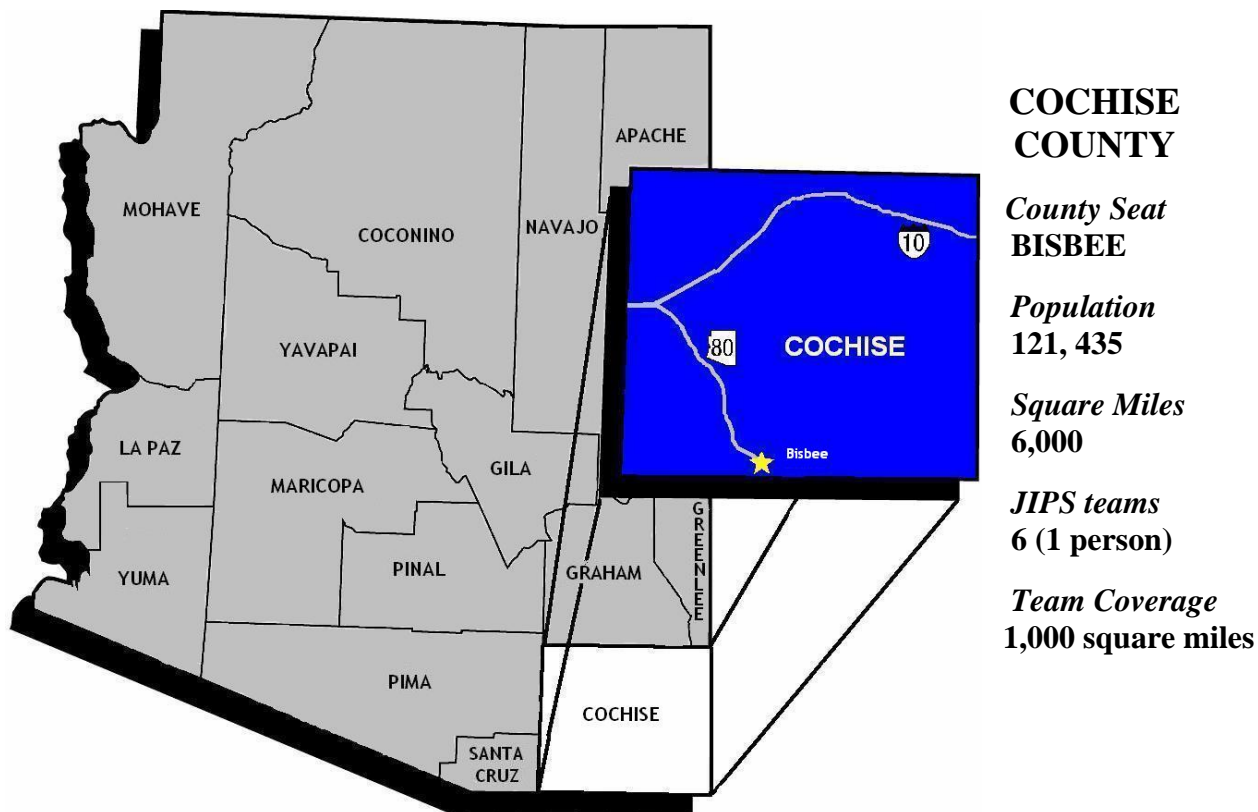
*Team Coverage*  
**11,127 square miles**

**A**pache County JIPS utilizes a two person team consisting of one probation officer and one surveillance officer. The team is responsible for covering all of Apache County. The JIPS team supervises youth on Intensive Probation, Standard Probation, (at a high risk supervision level), including youth on the Navajo Indian Reservation, which can result in an 8-12 hour driving day to make contacts with those juveniles.

Apache JIPS offers the juveniles opportunities to succeed by involving them in various programs offered by the Juvenile Probation Department. An example of these programs is the Outdoor Program. The program consists of 60 hours of basic training of first aid, CPR, and teamwork exercise with peers and instructors, with extra trips and activities during the summer months. JIPS requires any juvenile who owes restitution to participate in the Restitution Accountability Program. The juvenile earns money which is paid directly to the victim. This holds the juvenile more personally responsible for paying the court ordered restitution and victims are financially “made whole” in a much faster time frame.

Apache JIPS is now also participating in developing Drug Court in Apache County. Due to the distances involved, Drug Court staff, including the Judge will travel to three different locations in the county to serve the large area. In addition, the JIPS team has begun using electronic monitoring to better supervise high risk probationers throughout the county.

The JIPS team also works in conjunction with the local schools through the Safe School Program. Juveniles on Intensive Probation are checked on daily while at school. The juvenile’s academic performance, grades, and attendance are monitored weekly by meeting with the school probation officer and/or teachers.



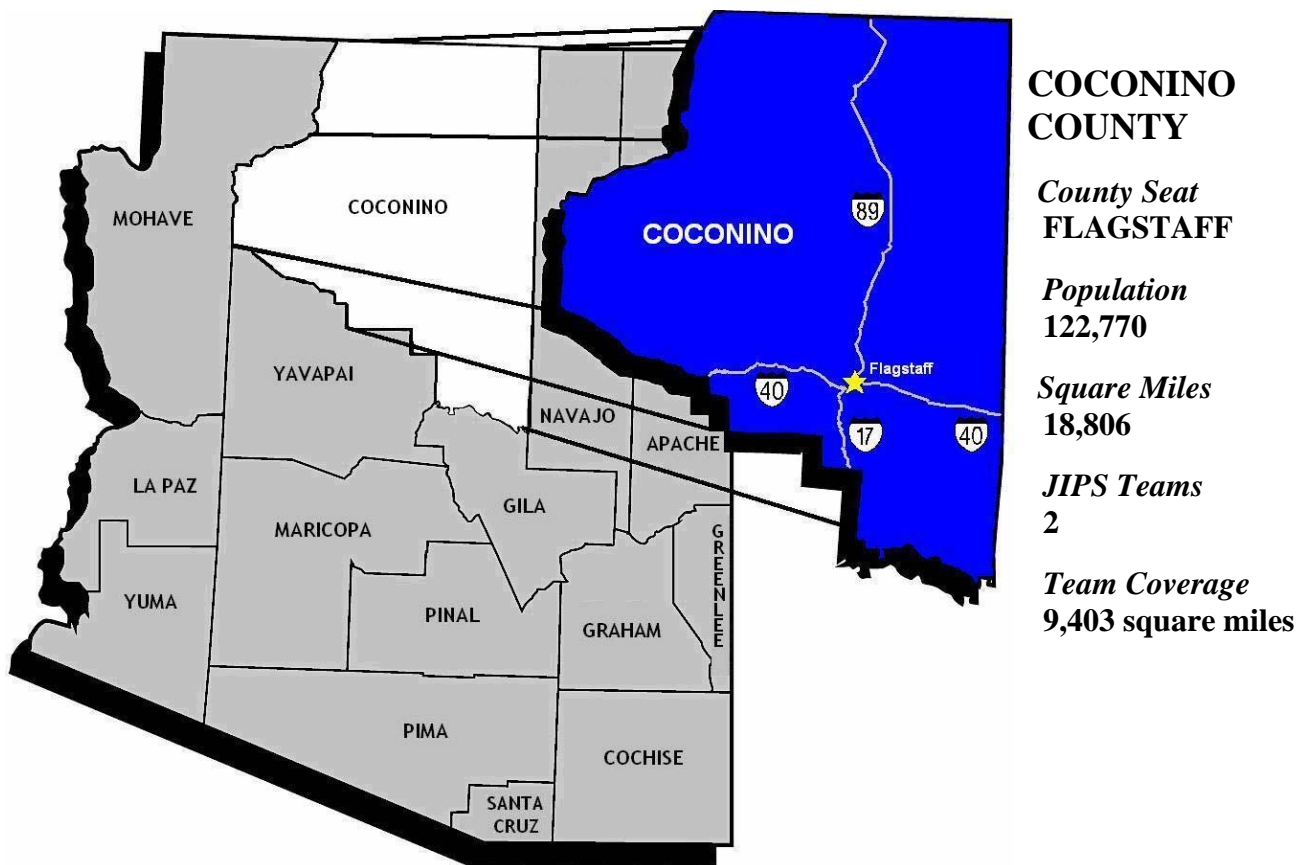
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**C**ochise County Juvenile Court Services provides Juvenile Intensive Probation Supervision (JIPS) in all communities throughout the County, which includes remote rural locations. County offices are located in Bisbee, Douglas, Sierra Vista, Benson and Wilcox.

Cochise County supports and emphasizes meeting criteria as defined by statute, which includes meeting required contacts and the 32-hour activity requirements. Treatment plans are developed to identify specific goals and desired behaviors.

Historically, Cochise County has conducted a summer program to assist probationers in meeting their 32-hour per week requirement. The program consists of educational, vocational, recreational and development of leadership skills, and community restoration activities. Participation in recreational activities requires overall compliance in the program.

It is important to note, that Cochise County has an operational Drug Court program in which JIPS plays an important role. The program is funded by the Cochise County Board of Supervisors and Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC). The treatment component is funded by utilizing Title XIX and funds retained by AOC. The juveniles placed in the program are supervised by probation officers assigned to JIPS. The program is a collaborative approach to treatment for juveniles with a substance abuse history. The ultimate goal is to curtail substance abuse, reduce delinquent behavior and achieve parental involvement.

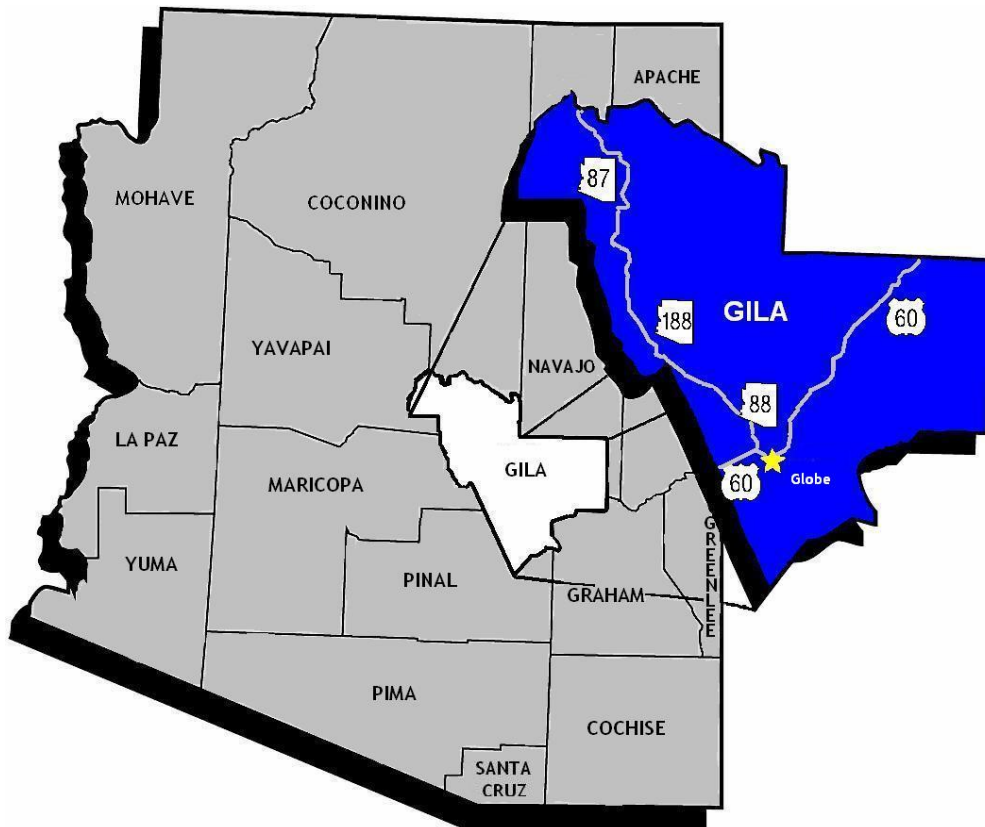


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**C**oconino County is the largest county (square miles) in the country. The JIPS program has two teams that are tasked to provide supervision for the entire county. Probation Offices are located in Flagstaff and Page.

Research based principles are applied in carrying out supervision of juveniles in the JIPS program. For example, based on the research suggesting a correlation between participation in treatment programs and recidivism reduction, Coconino JIPS provides for intensive services and treatment. The Coconino County Juvenile Court operates a Day Reporting program that includes, Rebound (program for ADHD and juveniles who have suffered brain damage), anger management, intensive outpatient substance abuse program, parent meetings and educational tutoring.

Coconino JIPS exercises a balanced approach to the supervision of offenders. Although a focus and emphasis on treatment and services is advocated, JIPS also provides a full range of probation activities that include community protection, victim reparation and competency development.



## **GILA COUNTY**

*County Seat*  
**GLOBE**

*Population*  
**52,420**

*Square Miles*  
**4,752**

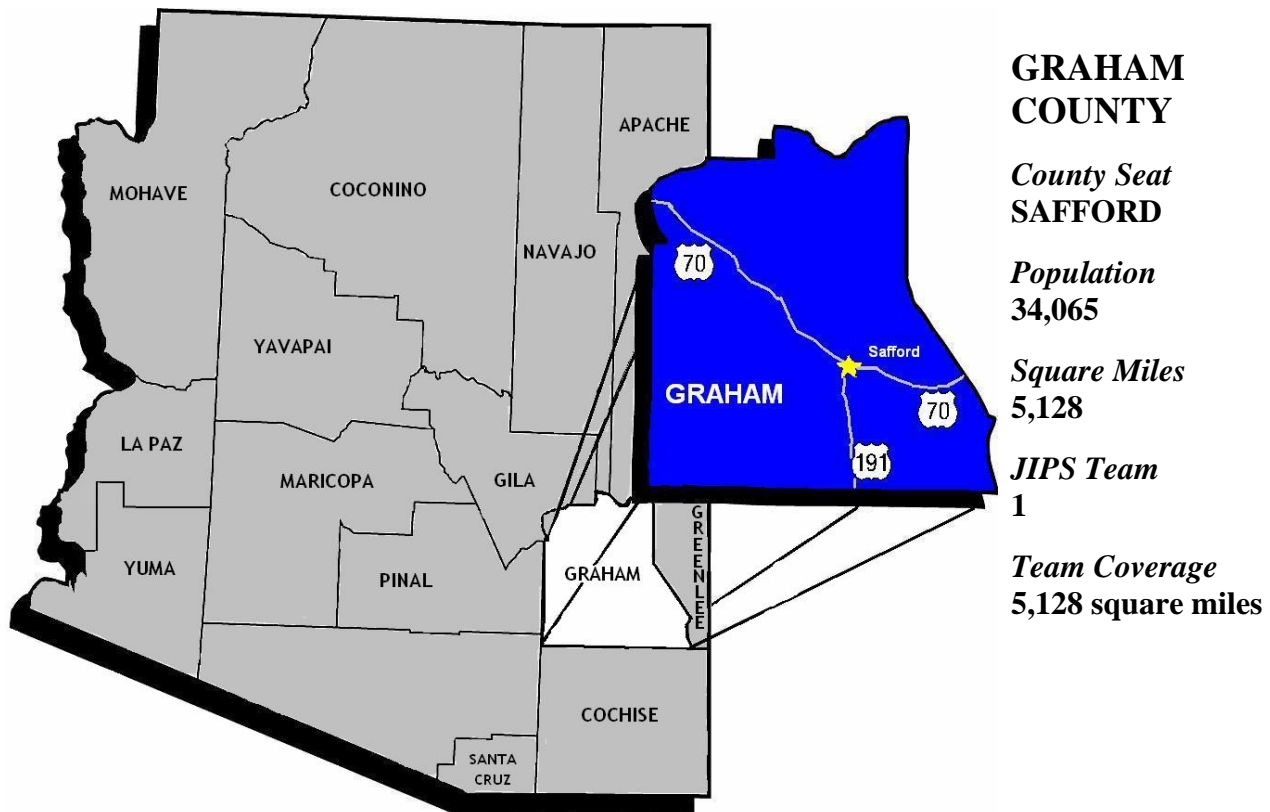
*JIPS Teams*  
**4**

*Team Coverage*  
**1,188 square miles**

**G**ila County Juvenile Intensive Probation is a highly structured program of supervision for youth who present a potential risk to the community of re-offending and/or would qualify for commitment to the Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections. The Gila County JIPS program enforces strict home constraints, the completion of court-ordered consequences and outpatient treatment services in an attempt to provide rehabilitative services to youth who would otherwise be placed outside of their home and in a secure treatment environment. JIPS provides an opportunity for juvenile offenders to make positive rehabilitative change while maintaining the highest level of protection of the community.

In addition to the use of intensive surveillance techniques, the Gila County JIPS program emphasizes extensive random drug screening, criminogenic specific cognitive education through the National Curriculum Training Institute (NCTI) program, specialized education programming through the Gila County School Superintendent's Alternative Education program, and a restorative community workforce program. For those youth who abscond while on JIPS a special Absconder Unit makes every attempt to bring them before the court and hold them accountable for their actions.

The goal of the Gila County JIPS program is to provide juveniles who are placed in the program opportunities to make positive changes while focusing on community safety. The JIPS staff is a highly trained group of professionals who believe youth have an intrinsic desire to change and attempt to provide them with every opportunity to change.



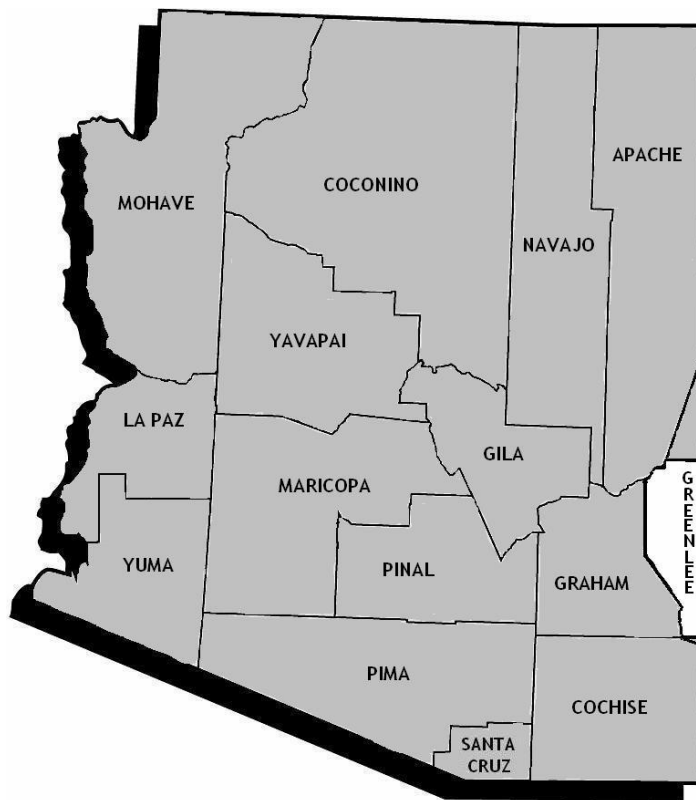
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**G**raham County has a two-person team that services the entire county. The philosophy of the Graham County JIPS program is to hold juveniles accountable for their actions. This is accomplished through diligent surveillance.

The officers work closely with the schools and the Safe School Program Officer. With the assistance of the Safe School Officer, the juveniles on intensive probation are held to a higher standard of accountability.

The JIPS program emphasizes treatment and education. Graham JIPS juveniles are motivated to succeed and to achieve the positive outcomes within the program that are encouraged by the efforts of officers to keep juveniles in school. The JIPS team is determined to help the probationer succeed and does everything possible to help the juvenile achieve their goals.





## **GREENLEE COUNTY**

*County Seat*  
**CLIFTON**

*Population*  
**8,590**

*Square Miles*  
**1,879**

*JIPS Team*  
**1**

*Team Coverage*  
**1,879 square miles**

**G**reenlee County Juvenile Intensive Probation Supervision combines a solid mixture of accountability and rehabilitation. The rural setting provided by this small county allows for maximum supervision of juvenile offenders. The JIPS team can closely monitor every action of the juvenile, thus ensuring swift positive reinforcement for positive behavior and equally swift consequences for negative behavior.

Rehabilitation of the youth is achieved through the use of local resources. The JIPS team is dedicated to working hand in hand with the community to monitor the juveniles on a daily basis. This team of probation professionals has numerous years of experience working with at risk juveniles. Other highly qualified counselors, teachers, police officers, local dignitaries and civic groups work closely with the juvenile probation department to assist the youth with their journey to re-establish positive behaviors in order to become a productive member of society.

## **LA PAZ COUNTY**

*County Seat*  
**PARKER**

*Population*  
**19,935**

*Square Miles*  
**4,518**

*JIPS Team*  
**1 (split w/ Adult)**

*Team Coverage*  
**4,518 square miles**



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**L**a Paz County Probation serves an area of 4,518 square miles out of a single office in the county seat of Parker. A round trip visit to a single probationer in the farthest portion of the county can take up to four hours.

Due to the ever changing population of caseloads for both adult and juveniles, the focus interchangeably centered on either the adult or juvenile offender, resulting in less effective services for one or both groups.. Therefore, this year, the department embarked on an innovative way of managing the caseload. The standard juvenile probation officer is now a member of the IPS team, helping to align the goals of JIPS with those of standard probation and to ensure that the necessary components of rehabilitation are incorporated into supervision and case management. In exchange, the IPS team assists with evening and weekend surveillance for the standard caseload.



## MARICOPA COUNTY

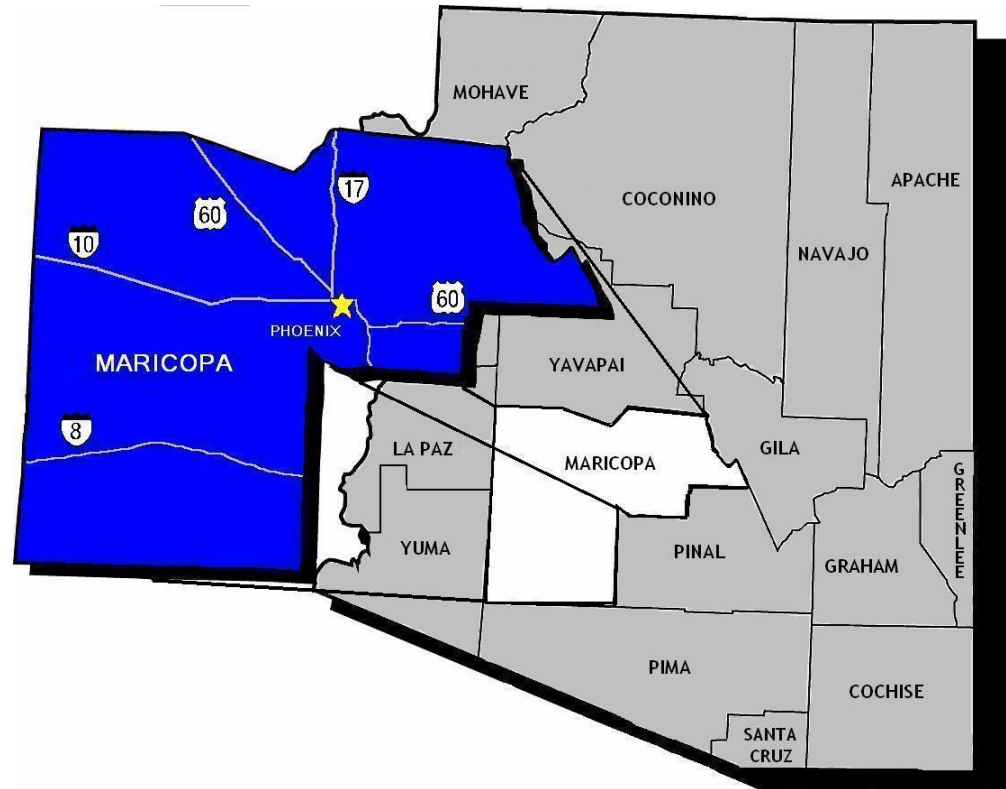
*County Seat*  
**PHOENIX**

*Population*  
**3,192,125**

*Square Miles*  
**9,226**

*JIPS Teams*  
**24**

*Team Coverage*  
**385 square miles**



**M**aricopa County Juvenile Probation Department (MCJPD) operates a JIPS program, that, as mandated by Arizona Statutes and the Administrative Office of the Courts, has very clear objectives to which juveniles must adhere. When a juvenile is ordered supervised by intensive probation, the JIPS teams reviews the expectations and level system with the juvenile and family. When successfully completing a level, the youth may be rewarded with less supervision, more trust, and more privileges. The terms of probation and expectations of JIPS, emphasize surveillance, home detention, education, drug testing, counseling, and community service work.

The JIPS division consists of teams of probation and surveillance officers assigned to specific geographic regions. By staffing officers throughout neighborhoods, the officers can assess community strengths and resources, thereby enhancing a juvenile's ability to become successful on probation and in the future.

Integral to the program is the Juvenile Community Offender Restitution and Public Service program (JCORPS). JCORPS is designed to provide juveniles with a wide variety of services, programs, resources and supervised community service projects. JCORPS contributes to helping establish the correct course of rehabilitation for the probationer incorporating the tenets of Restorative Justice. JCORPS helps achieve accountability by providing a method for juveniles to pay restitution to victims, public service to the community and competency development through work experience on supervised crews. The supervisors of the crews act as adult mentors on community projects. Programming and debriefing after activities help educate our juveniles which in turn will hopefully prevent future crime/recidivism.

## MOHAVE COUNTY

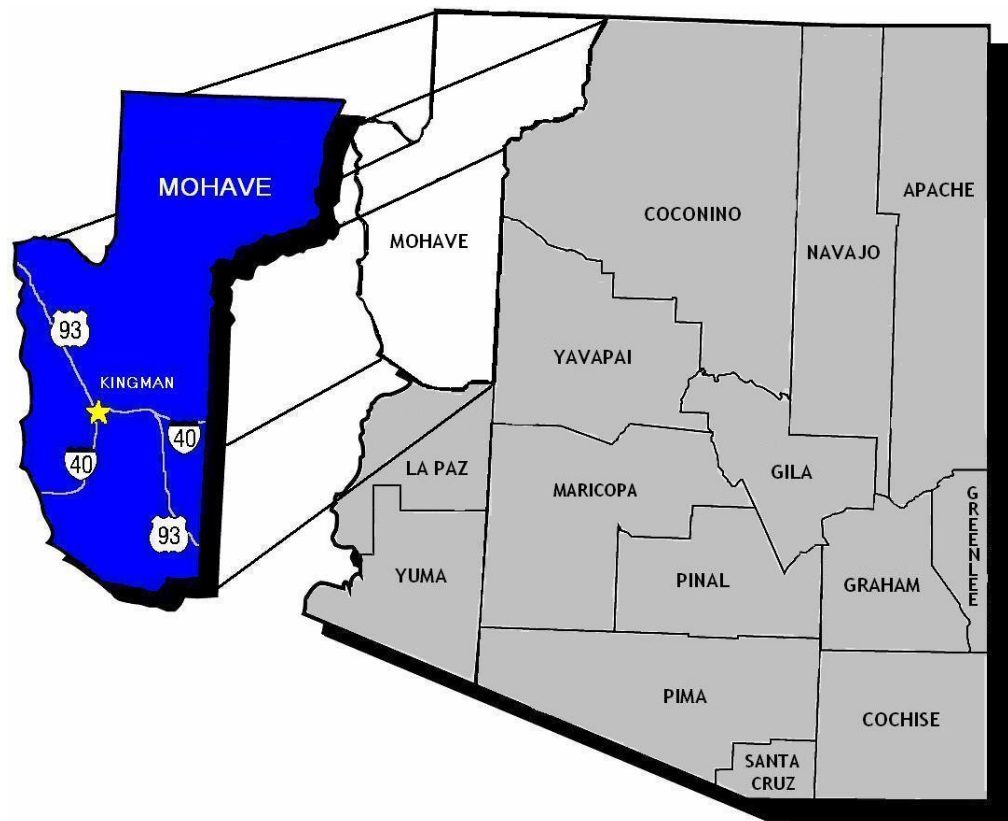
*County Seat*  
**KINGMAN**

*Population*  
**161,580**

*Square Miles*  
**13,479**

*JIPS Teams*  
**3**

*Team Coverage*  
**4,493 square miles**



**M**ohave County has established JIPS teams in each of its three major communities: Kingman, Lake Havasu City and Bullhead City. The department also utilizes one multi-purpose officer located in the Arizona Strip District (Utah border) that can provide JIPS coverage when necessary. These officers are responsible for supervising juvenile offenders living in a vast geographic area with challenging locations and sometimes, vague addresses.

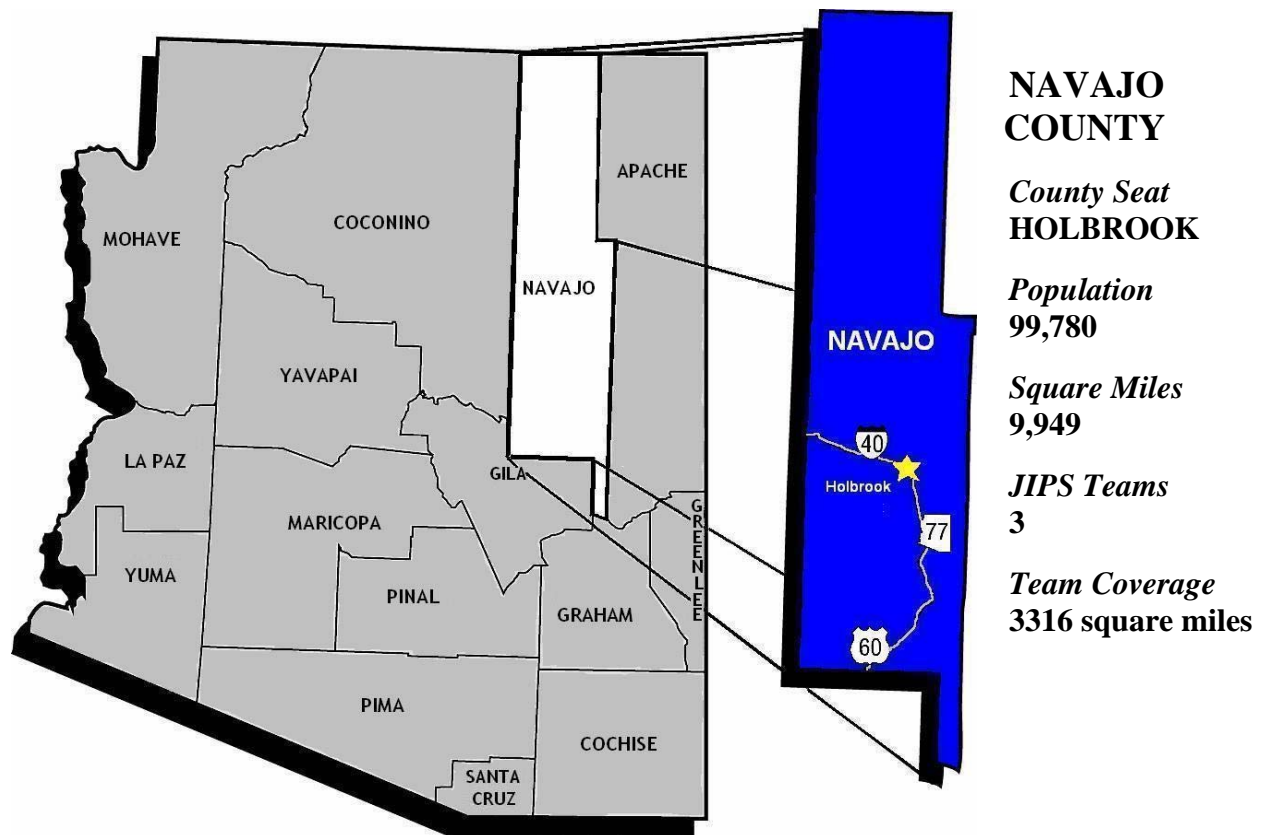
Recent program additions that are offered to the JIPS probationers are:

**YES** (Youth Enjoying Sobriety) a sixty plus day, co-ed inpatient substance abuse program housed at the Mohave County Juvenile Detention Center.

**The Ropes Challenge Course** provides a state-of-the-art low and high element ropes experience for JIPS probationers.

**Project SAW** (*Service Achievement Work*) is a construction apprenticeship program, which provides older JIPS probationers with hands-on experience in home-building and other construction trades.

Mohave County is a rural county and like other rural counties has limited resources and services available from both the private and public sectors. Nevertheless, Mohave County's JIPS case-management approach emphasizes strict surveillance, treatment and education in the context of active family involvement and restorative justice values.




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**N**avajo County Juvenile Probation has a capacity to supervise 55 juveniles on intensive probation. Probation offices are located in the communities of Holbrook, Winslow, Snowflake, Show Low, Heber and Pinetop.

Logistical problems are frequently at the forefront of issues confronting intensive probation. Time and distance to resident locations can be challenging factors in making mandated contacts.

Navajo County is home to one of the largest Native American Reservations in the country. Thus, the probation department continues to work towards cooperative measures to ensure services are provided to reservation residents. Creating a working relationship with the reservation government is an ongoing process that demands continual readjusting to meet the needs of both communities.

Treatment options in this rural county are limited. An intensive outpatient treatment model, provided by a Show Low service provider, has helped ease the challenges to offering rehabilitative services and has eased the strain on the existing outpatient treatment programs in the county. Any residential treatment, however, requires an out-of-county placement.

## **PIMA COUNTY**

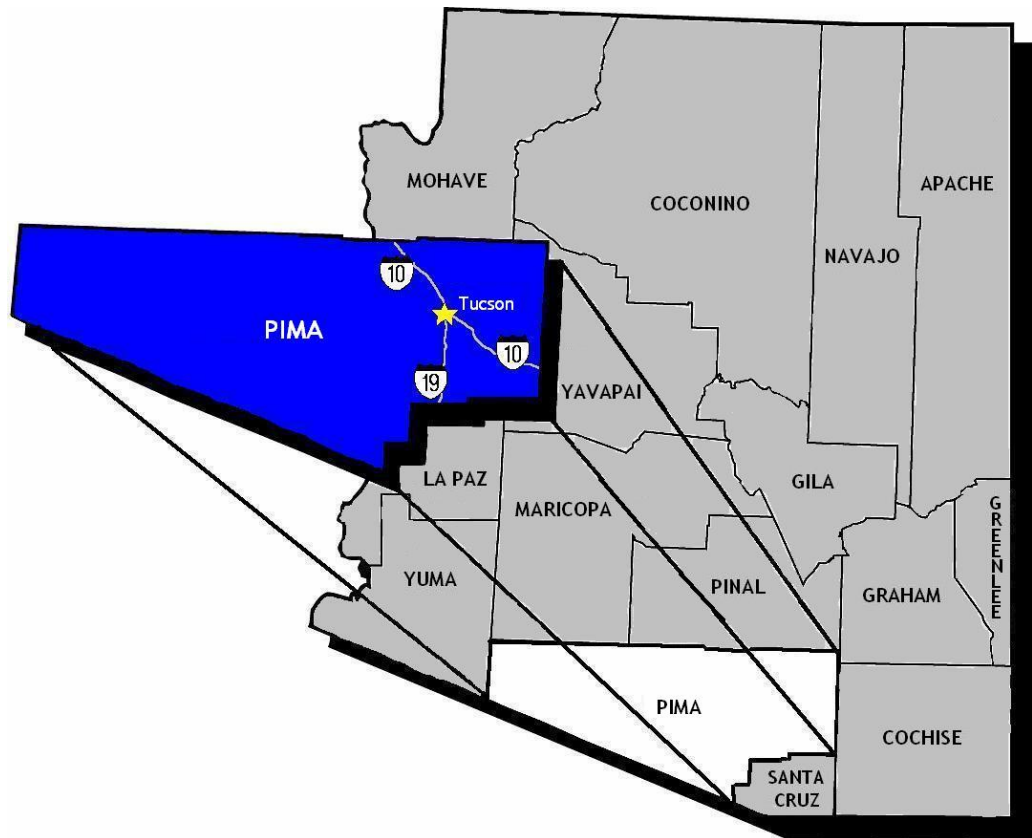
*County Seat*  
**TUCSON**

*Population*  
**870,610**

*Square Miles*  
**9,240**

*JIPS Teams*  
**13**

*Team Coverage*  
**711 square miles**



**P**ima County JIPS is one of the originating counties for JIPS in Arizona. The department has been in operation since 1987 and utilizes 12 teams assigned by geographic regions and one specialized team to more effectively and efficiently engage youth and their families. Pima County JIPS utilizes a weekly activity schedule for youth in order to monitor their authorized activities and help keep the youth focused on their school, work, community restitution, and therapeutic services. Pima County JIPS continues to maintain a near 70% nighttime contact rate, to ensure schedule compliance, and encourages minors to remain drug-free by frequent testing through on-site urinalysis and portable breathalyzer units.

The Pima County Juvenile Court, including JIPS, has developed several alternatives to detention for probation violators. Utilizing a grid system of Graduated Responses, and based on the seriousness of the violation and the minor's risk factor, probation officers can choose appropriate responses to deal with technical violations. One program that Officers utilize is the Community Renewal and Enrichment through Work (C.R.E.W.) Program which can be used as a sanction, to accrue community restitution hours, or to earn victim restitution payments up to \$500. Other responses include the electronic monitor and level system changes to increase supervision and monitor privileges. A new program being utilized by JIPS as an alternative to detention is the Prevention, Academics and Technology or PAT Program run by the Tucson Urban League, where JIPS violators are placed for 14 – 30 days in an evening support type setting that includes tutoring, cognitive skills, Step-Up Program, computer technology, recreation, and a family support component.

## **PINAL COUNTY**

*County Seat*  
**FLORENCE**

*Population*  
**186,795**

*Square Miles*  
**5,386**

*JIPS Teams*  
**4**

*Team Coverage*  
**1,346**



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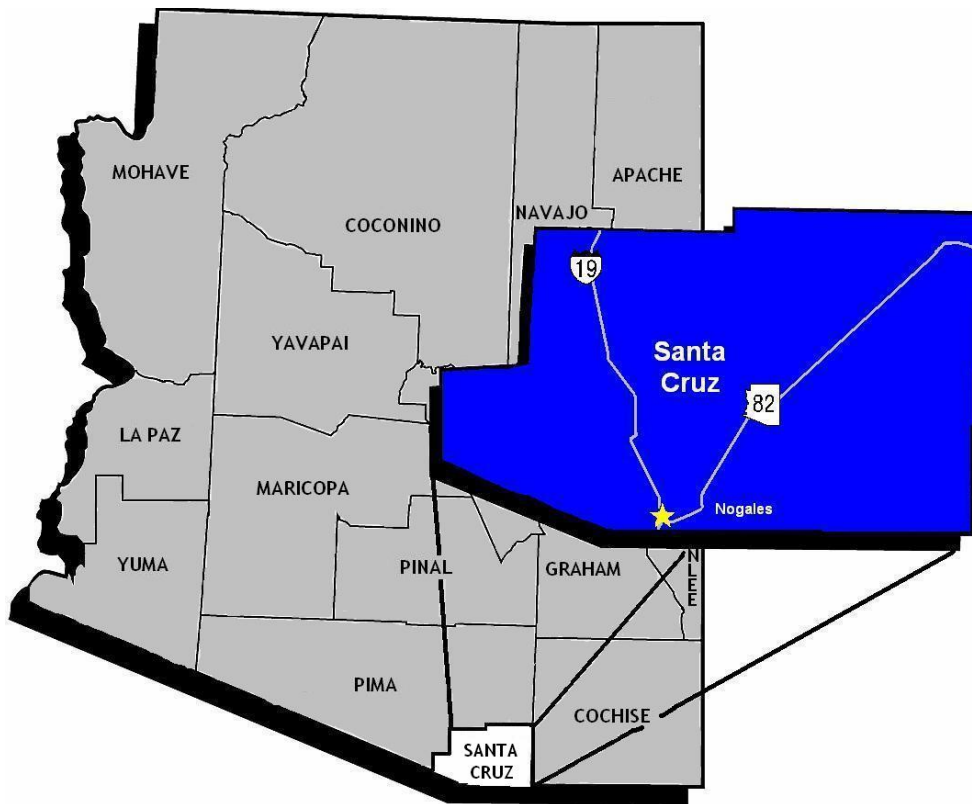
**P**inal County Department of Juvenile Court Services operates 4 two-person teams, servicing every community in Pinal County.

Pinal County operates a weekend detention program, entitled H.O.P.E. (Helping Others Prosper through Encouragement). Juveniles may be assigned to this program at the request of their probation officer. The H.O.P.E. program is designed as an intermediate sanction as a response to technical violations of probation. The program is structured to provide a full day of programming which includes an education component, community service work and a varied amount of physical activity. H.O.P.E. strives to provide options to alternatives as it relates to crisis development, decision-making, drug abuse counseling, parenting, proper dietary consumption and character. Other alternatives being utilized as part of an effort to providing an immediate response to probation violations is the Electronic Monitoring Program. This program has also been a contributing factor to the low number of youth being placed in the juvenile detention center.

Pinal County continues to participate in the Juvenile Incentive Program. Funds are dedicated by the Juvenile Community Advisory Board to purchase items (games, food vouchers, CD player; DVD player and educational items) for this program. Probation officers continue to work with youth in rewarding good behavior.

One program that has seen great success is the KIDS program. The program is designed to help youth learn positive dog training skills, and personal responsibility. Once the skills have been developed, they will be given the responsibility of teaching the dog the skills and provide housing. The youth will train the dog for three months and once requirements are taught, the dog will be put up for adoption and placed in a good home.





## **SANTA CRUZ COUNTY**

*County Seat*  
**NOGALES**

*Population*  
**39,325**

*Square Miles*  
**1,246**

*JIPS Team*  
**1**

*Team Coverage*  
**1,246 square miles**

**S**anta Cruz County Probation Department is committed to fostering and maintaining professional relationships with various organizations in the community, especially the local law enforcement community. As a result of the professional relationship that has been established, the department has been able to design and implement the Border Detail Program (BDP).

The BDP was designed and implemented to identify juvenile offenders on JIPS, or otherwise, who go into the neighboring country of Mexico for the purpose of visiting adult establishments that cater to young children; specifically that sell alcoholic beverages to minors. The program was designed and implemented for the purpose of locating, apprehending, and bringing probation absconders before the court.

Probation officers report to the local police department on weekends, and they are partnered with law enforcement officers. They are assigned to work with a law enforcement officer from 10:00 p.m. to 5:00 a.m. In concert, they actively look for probationers on absconder status, and they monitor the port of entry to identify juvenile offenders who are returning from Mexico into the U.S. under the influence of alcohol, or otherwise.

The BDP has proven to be an invaluable resource, not only for the department and the law enforcement community, but to the entire community.

## **YAVAPAI COUNTY**

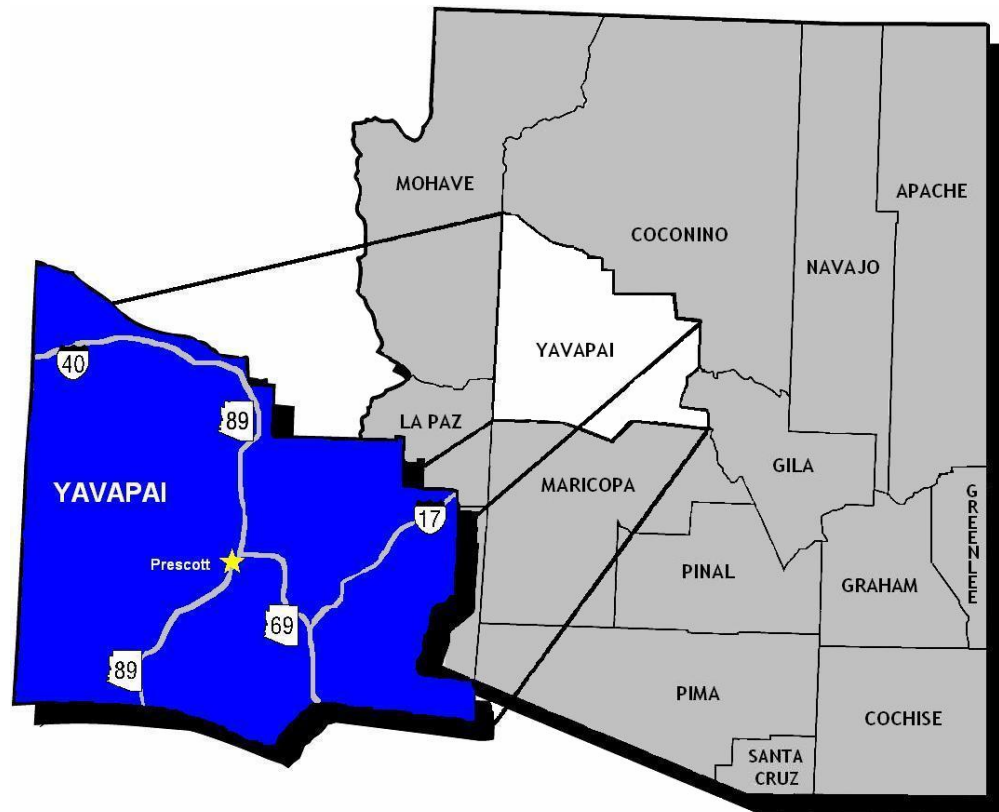
*County Seat*  
**PRESCOTT**

*Population*  
**175,305**

*Square Miles*  
**8,091**

*JIPS Teams*  
**7 (1 person)**

*Team Coverage*  
**1,175 square miles**



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**Y**avapai County began its Juvenile Intensive Probation Program in 1987 with 2 officers and averaged 8 probationers. One officer was assigned to the Prescott area or the western areas of Yavapai County and the other officer was assigned to the Verde Valley area, or eastern areas of Yavapai County. In the past 14 years, the number of JIPS officers has steadily increased. Currently there are 7 JIPS officers in Yavapai County; 3 in the eastern area and 4 in the western, supervising a maximum of 105 probationers. Each JIPS probation officer maintains their own caseload with an average of 13 probationers without the assistance of a surveillance officer.

Yavapai County Juvenile Probation strives to maintain the integrity of the JIPS supervision philosophy by supervising "at risk" juvenile offenders.

## **YUMA COUNTY**

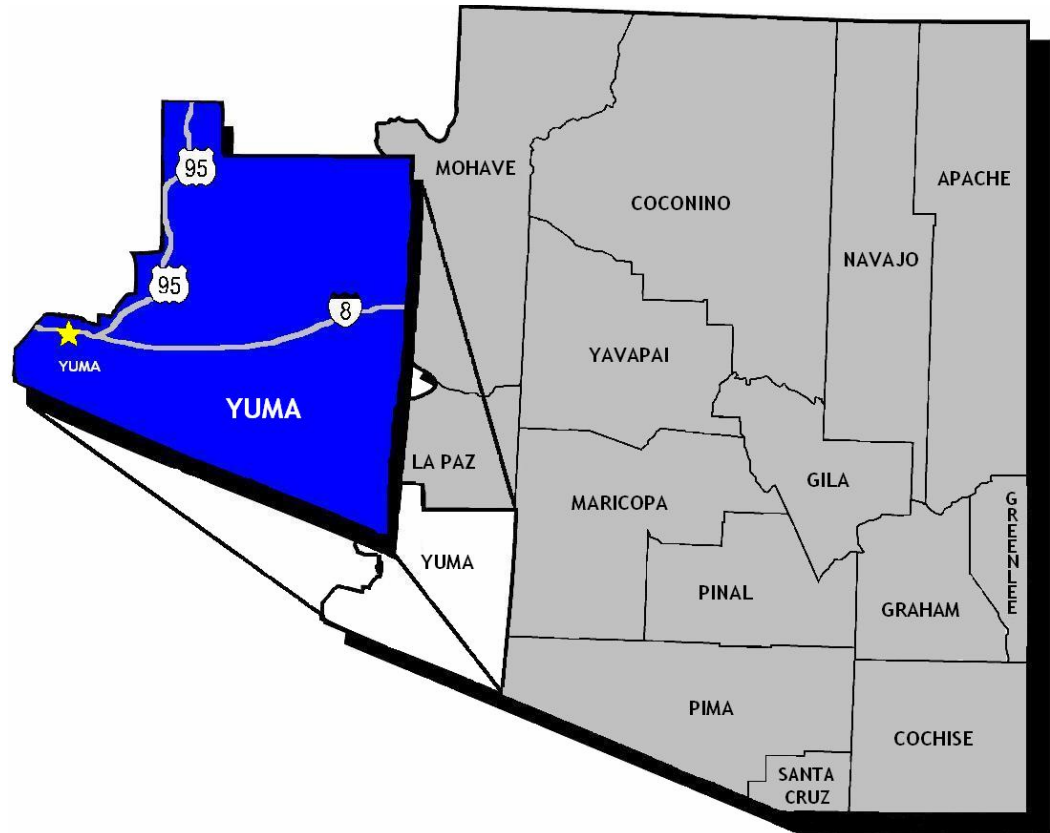
*County Seat*  
**YUMA**

*Population*  
**165,280**

*Square Miles*  
**5,522**

*JIPS Teams*  
**7**

*Team Coverage*  
**789 square miles**



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**Y**uma County JIPS prides itself on its collaborative approach to quality case supervision. Officers not only execute the mission of JIPS, but also invest in the community. By giving back to the community that supports the program, officers have created high levels of trust with the public and other agencies.

Yuma JIPS Officers are dedicated to assisting and educating the community. Officers have presented topics such as careers in probation, dangers of illegal drug use, gang education, and probation services available to juveniles, families, schools, and other community members.

The JIPS program has partnered with local law enforcement and collaboratively worked on numerous projects to reduce juvenile crime. Projects include “Operation Safe Crossing”, which is designed to divert juveniles from crossing the Mexico border on graduation night; providing officers to work the Yuma County Fair; and the Law Enforcement Halloween program sponsored by Yuma County Adult Probation to promote a safe Halloween.

Yuma JIPS is oftentimes the leader in bringing agencies together to determine better alternatives for rehabilitating youth. JIPS, however, is not only a leader in rehabilitation, but also strives to create programs that prevent youth from becoming high risk.



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# NEW CASES

## SYNOPSIS

According to statute, only a youth who has been adjudicated delinquent may be ordered into the program. During FY06, 1,904 youth were placed on JIPS. Number of prior referrals and number of prior adjudications classify these youth. A *referral* is simply a piece of paper that lists the offense (or offenses) that a juvenile is accused of committing. It is called a referral because it is the official document that directs an individual to juvenile court. A wide range of infractions, from ‘5 Minutes Late on Curfew’ to ‘Assaults Against Person’ may be specified on this paper. No formal finding of guilt is included on a referral. *Adjudications*, on the other hand, are a formal finding of guilt and are the equivalent of a conviction in adult court.

The offense for which a youth is placed on JIPS is commonly called the “instant offense.” Nine categories are utilized by the Juvenile On-Line Tracking System (JOLTS) to capture these data. These categories are consistent with the information contained in the Juveniles Processed data books published by the Juvenile Justice Services Division. *Please note, for aesthetic reasons, the titles in some of the graphs have been abbreviated (See page 25 for detailed information).*

The top three categories for instant offenses were Obstruction (33.5%), Felonies Against Property (26.9%) and Drugs (10.0%).

## **NEW CASES - Definition of Applicable Terms:**

**Citations/Administrative** - Court hold, courtesy hold, dependency, immigration, material witness, sovereignty, traffic, or warrant. Identified as “Citations” on the following charts and tables.

**Drugs: Felonies & Misdemeanors** - Possession, use, sale, smuggling, or manufacturing any illegal drug (dangerous, narcotic, toxic substance, hallucinogen, or prescription), sniffing, drug paraphernalia, involving minor in drug offense, or the attempted commission of any of these offenses. Identified as “Drugs” on the following charts and tables.

**Misdemeanors Against Person** - Assault, simple assault, domestic violence, endangerment, threatening intimidation, lewd and lascivious acts, unlawful imprisonment, or the attempted commission of any of these offenses. Identified as “Fight” on the following charts and tables.

**Felonies Against Property** - Aggravated criminal damage, criminal damage, shoplifting, arson of unoccupied structure, armed burglary, burglary, computer fraud, fraud, embezzlement, extortion, forgery, unauthorized use of vehicle, organized crime, failure to return rental property, trafficking, possession of stolen property, stolen vehicle, theft, or the conspiracy of any of these offenses. Identified as “Grand Theft” on the following charts and tables.

**Obstruction of Justice: Felonies & Misdemeanors** - Contempt of court, DUI, DWI, escape, unlawful or felony flight, failure to appear, hindering prosecution, influence witness, obstruction, perjury, parole or probation violation, resisting arrest, tampering, solicitation, or conspiracy or attempted commission of any of these offenses. Identified as “Obstruction” on the following charts and tables.

**Public Peace: Felonies & Misdemeanors** - Aggravated DUI, carry concealed weapon, child neglect, commercial sex, contributing to delinquency of a minor, crime against nature, cruelty to animals, disorderly conduct, disturbing the peace, drunkenness, eavesdropping, false reporting, failure to stop, failure to appear, firework violation, gambling/gaming, harassment, indecent exposure, obscenity, prostitution, reckless burning, reckless driving, riot, public sexual indecency, speeding, traffic offenses, trespassing, criminal trespassing, unlawful assembly, weapons offenses, discharge firearm, or the attempted commission of any of these offenses. Identified as “Peace” on the following charts and tables.

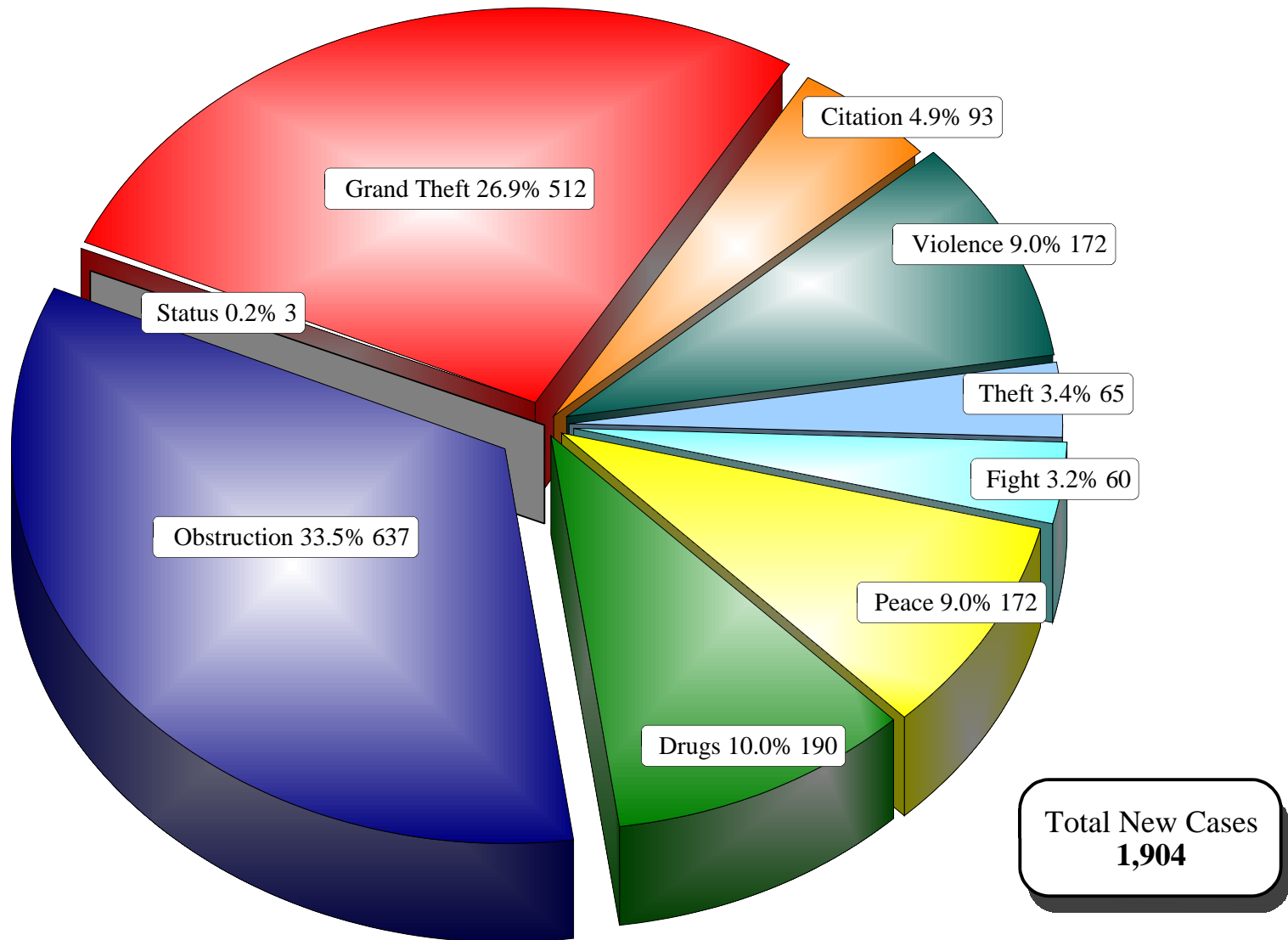
**Status Offenses (incorrigible, runaway, etc.)** - Curfew, consuming alcohol, incorrigible, liquor possession, runaway, tobacco possession, truancy, or minor consuming. Identified as “Status” on the following charts and tables.

**Misdemeanors Against Property** - Crimes against persons, in most cases, misdemeanors, Criminal damage, issue bad check, theft, or the attempted commission of any of these offenses. Identified as “Theft” on the following charts and tables.

**Felonies Against a Person** - Aggravated assault, arson of occupied structure, child molesting, child prostitution, child abuse, criminal syndicate, custodial interference, drive-by shooting, kidnapping, endangerment, homicide, incest, leaving accident, manslaughter, murder, robbery, sexual abuse, sexual assault, sexual conduct with minor, or the conspiracy of or attempted commission of any of these offenses. Identified as “Violence” on the following charts and tables.

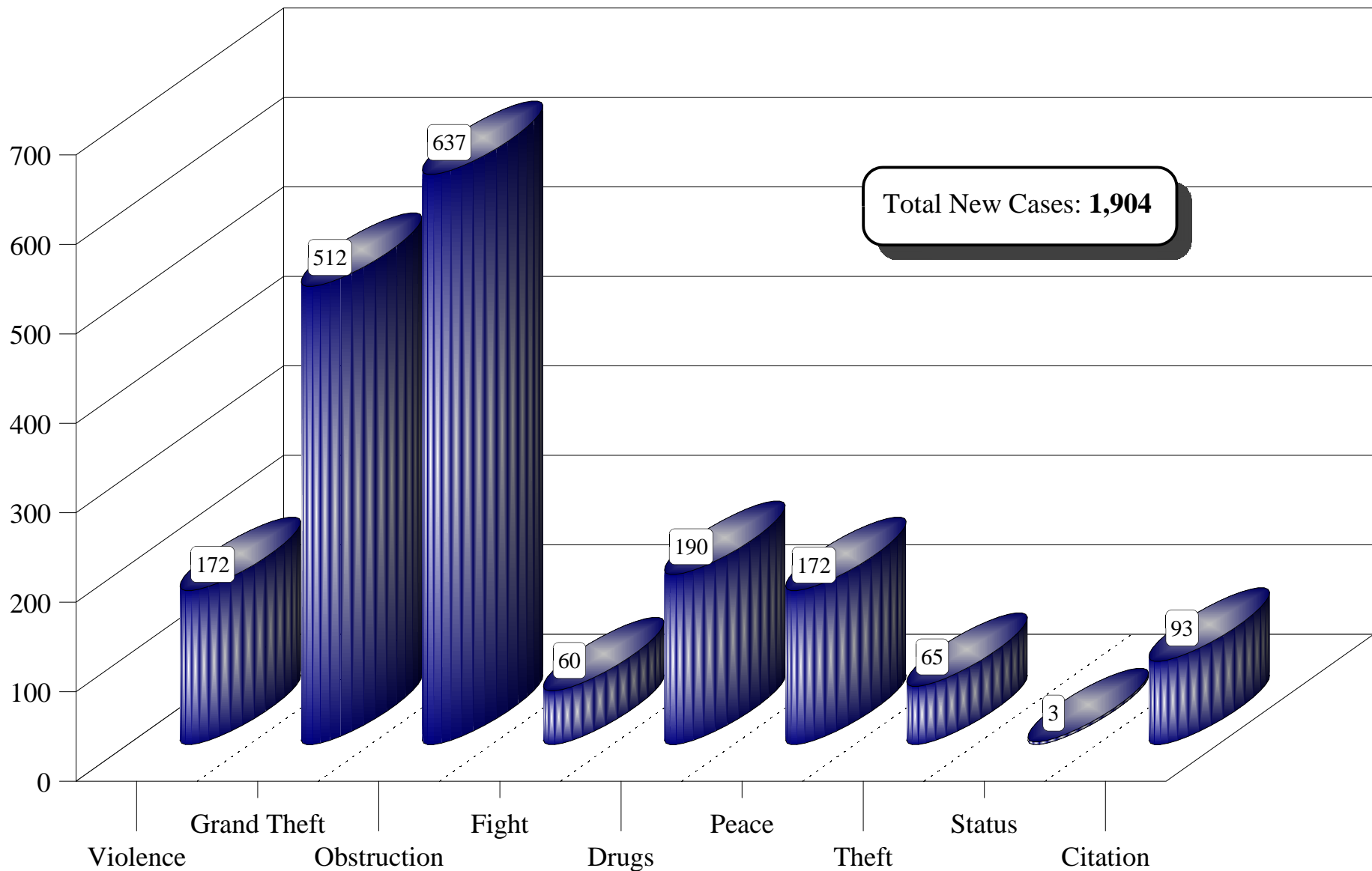
# JIPS Statewide Data – FY 06

## New Cases by Severity Type



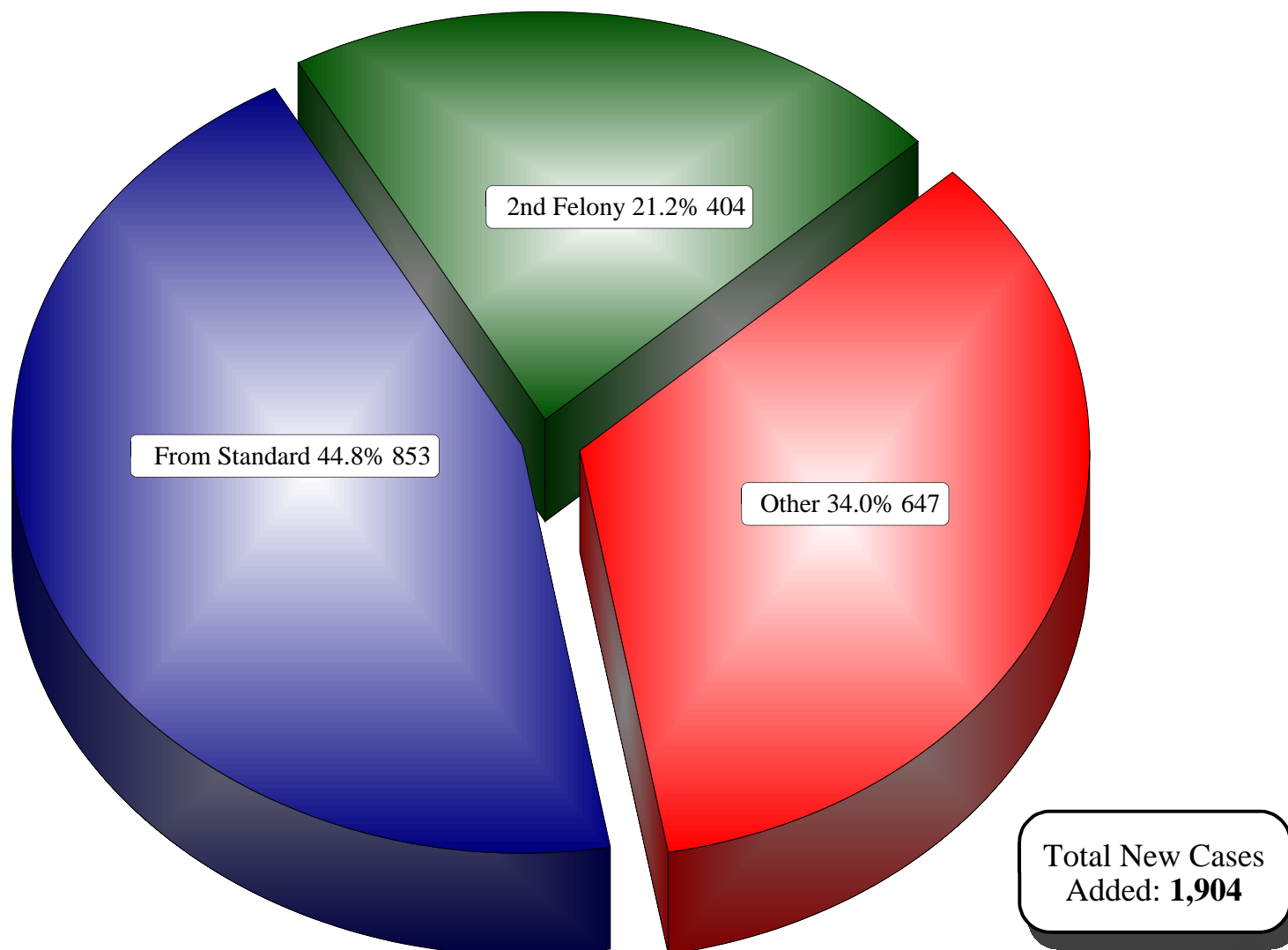
# JIPS Statewide Data – FY 06

## New Cases by Severity Type



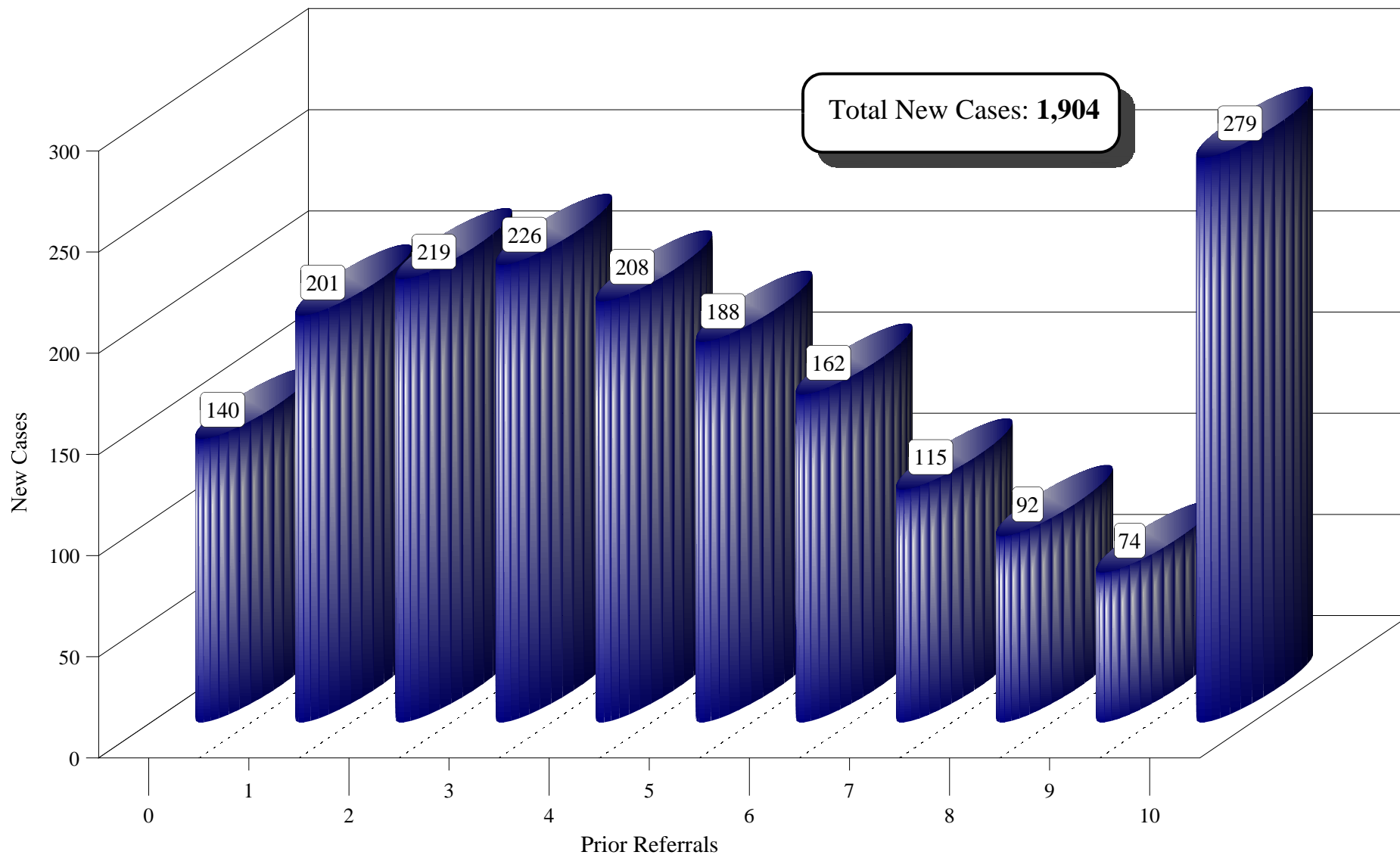
# JIPS Statewide Data – FY 06

## New Cases Added



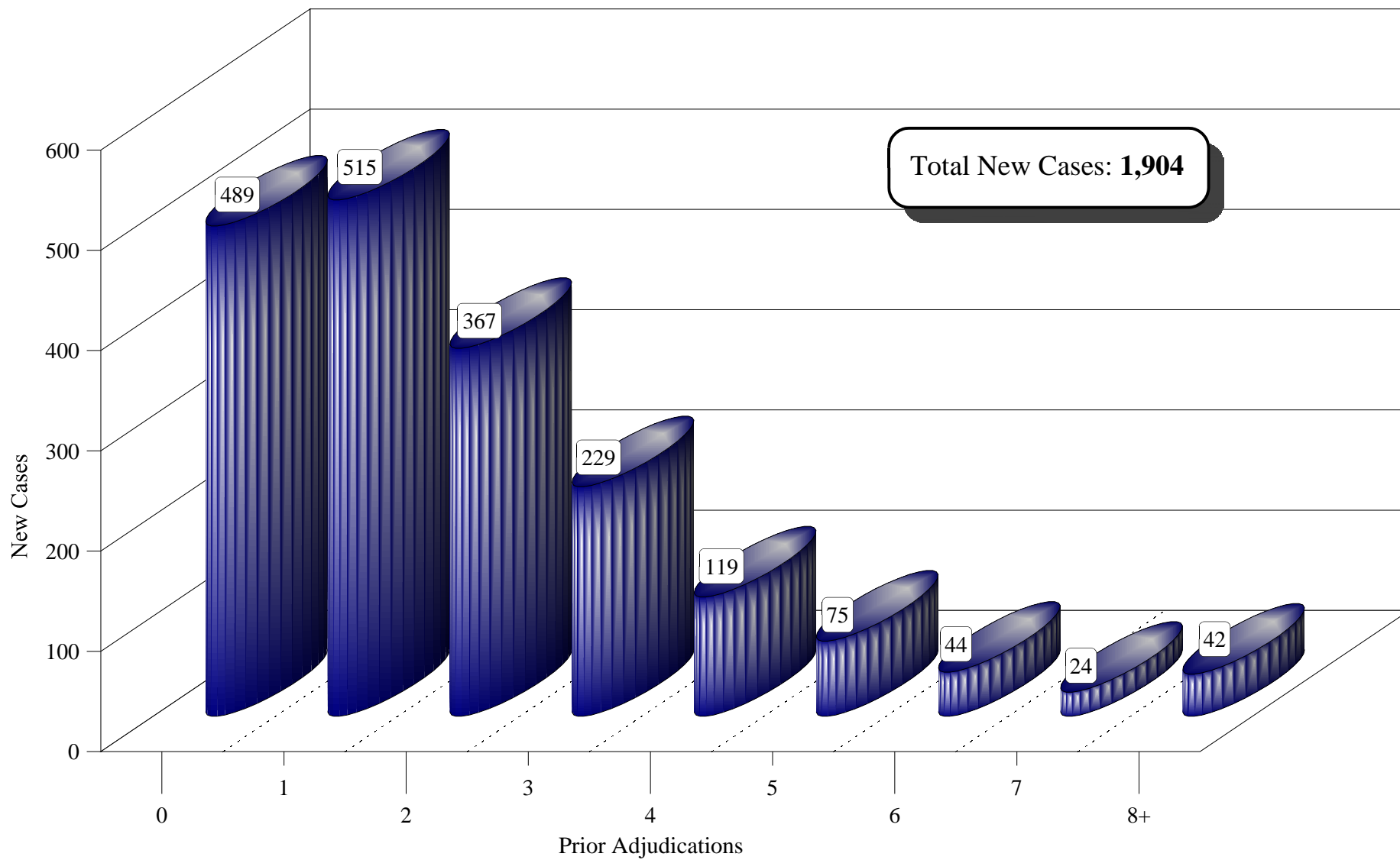
# JIPS Statewide Data – FY 06

## New Cases by Prior Referrals



# JIPS Statewide Data – FY 06

## New Cases by Prior Adjudications





# JIPS Statewide Data – FY06

## New Cases by Gender

	Male		Female		Total
	#	%	#	%	
Apache	13	86.7%	2	13.3%	15
Cochise	63	81.8%	14	18.2%	77
Coconino	35	74.5%	12	25.5%	47
Gila	26	68.4%	12	31.6%	38
Graham	37	86.0%	6	14.0%	43
Greenlee	2	50.0%	2	50.0%	4
LaPaz	5	83.3%	1	16.7%	6
Maricopa	667	88.0%	91	12.0%	758
Mohave	77	79.4%	20	20.6%	97
Navajo	34	64.2%	19	35.8%	53
Pima	295	87.8%	41	12.2%	336
Pinal	70	74.5%	24	25.5%	94
Santa Cruz	21	87.5%	3	12.5%	24
Yavapai	97	77.6%	28	22.4%	125
Yuma	143	76.5%	44	23.5%	187
Statewide	1,585	83.2%	319	16.8%	<b>1,904</b>

# JIPS Statewide Data – FY06

## New Cases by Severity Type

	Violence		Grand Theft		Obstruction		Fight		Drugs		Peace		Theft		Status		Citations		Total New Cases
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
Apache	1	6.7	6	40.0	4	26.7	1	6.7	2	13.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	6.7	15
Cochise	10	13.0	11	14.3	27	35.1	4	5.2	12	15.6	10	13.0	2	2.6	0	0.0	1	1.3	77
Coconino	5	10.6	6	12.8	12	25.5	2	4.3	3	6.4	8	17.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	11	23.4	47
Gila	5	13.2	6	15.8	20	52.6	0	0.0	2	5.3	2	5.3	1	2.6	0	0.0	2	5.3	38
Graham	2	4.7	11	25.6	17	39.5	1	2.3	4	9.3	3	7.0	2	4.7	0	0.0	3	7.0	43
Greenlee	1	25.0	0	0.0	1	25.0	1	25.0	0	0.0	1	25.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4
LaPaz	0	0.0	3	50.0	1	16.7	1	16.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	16.7	6
Maricopa	61	8.0	261	34.4	189	24.9	27	3.6	82	10.8	66	8.7	40	5.3	2	0.3	30	4.0	758
Mohave	9	9.3	29	29.9	38	39.2	1	1.0	11	11.3	3	3.1	2	2.1	0	0.0	4	4.1	97
Navajo	5	9.4	9	17.0	16	30.2	2	3.8	4	7.5	4	7.5	0	0.0	1	1.9	12	22.6	53
Pima	45	13.4	100	29.8	113	33.6	12	3.6	40	11.9	17	5.1	1	0.3	0	0.0	8	2.4	336
Pinal	7	7.4	13	13.8	39	41.5	4	4.3	6	6.4	9	9.6	1	1.1	0	0.0	15	16.0	94
Santa Cruz	3	12.5	4	16.7	10	41.7	0	0.0	3	12.5	2	8.3	2	8.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	24
Yavapai	15	12.0	24	19.2	63	50.4	3	2.4	4	3.2	9	7.2	3	2.4	0	0.0	4	3.2	125
Yuma	3	1.6	29	15.5	87	46.5	1	0.5	17	9.1	38	20.3	11	5.9	0	0.0	1	0.5	187
Statewide	172	9.0	512	26.9	637	33.5	60	3.2	190	10.0	172	9.0	65	3.4	3	0.2	93	4.9	<b>1,904</b>

# JIPS Statewide Data – FY06

## New Cases Added

	2nd Felony		From Standard		Other <sup>1</sup>		Total New Cases Added
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
Apache	3	20.0	6	40.0	6	40.0	15
Cochise	4	5.2	52	67.5	21	27.3	77
Coconino	2	4.3	27	57.4	18	38.3	47
Gila	3	7.9	25	65.8	10	26.3	38
Graham	17	39.5	7	16.3	19	44.2	43
Greenlee	0	0.0	1	25.0	3	75.0	4
LaPaz	0	0.0	2	33.3	4	66.7	6
Maricopa	194	25.6	251	33.1	313	41.3	758
Mohave	11	11.3	65	67.0	21	21.6	97
Navajo	2	3.8	30	56.6	21	39.6	53
Pima	134	39.9	142	42.3	60	17.9	336
Pinal	5	5.3	61	64.9	28	29.8	94
Santa Cruz	2	8.3	17	70.8	5	20.8	24
Yavapai	15	12.0	71	56.8	39	31.2	125
Yuma	12	6.4	96	51.3	79	42.2	187
Statewide	404	21.2	853	44.8	647	34.0	<b>1,904</b>

1 Other includes juveniles transferred from another jurisdiction and those not previously on standard probation.

# JIPS Statewide Data – FY06

## New Cases by Prior Referral

	0		1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10+		Total
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
Apache	1	6.7	2	13.3	2	13.3	2	13.3	1	6.7	0	0.0	1	6.7	1	6.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	33.3	15
Cochise	4	5.2	3	3.9	5	6.5	6	7.8	10	13.0	5	6.5	4	5.2	3	3.9	4	5.2	3	3.9	30	39.0	77
Coconino	7	14.9	3	6.4	7	14.9	0	0.0	4	8.5	2	4.3	5	10.6	4	8.5	2	4.3	5	10.6	8	17.0	47
Gila	2	5.3	2	5.3	6	15.8	4	10.5	1	2.6	4	10.5	4	10.5	4	10.5	1	2.6	2	5.3	8	21.1	38
Graham	2	4.7	6	14.0	3	7.0	0	0.0	2	4.7	6	14.0	1	2.3	0	0.0	7	16.3	2	4.7	14	32.6	43
Greenlee	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	25.0	0	0.0	1	25.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	25.0	1	25.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4
LaPaz	1	16.7	2	33.3	0	0.0	1	16.7	0	0.0	1	16.7	1	16.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	6
Maricopa	63	8.3	103	13.6	119	15.7	108	14.2	92	12.1	75	9.9	71	9.4	52	6.9	23	3.0	13	1.7	39	5.1	758
Mohave	2	2.1	16	16.5	9	9.3	20	20.6	13	13.4	6	6.2	10	10.3	6	6.2	2	2.1	4	4.1	9	9.3	97
Navajo	4	7.5	5	9.4	5	9.4	3	5.7	7	13.2	5	9.4	9	17.0	3	5.7	3	5.7	1	1.9	8	15.1	53
Pima	17	5.1	21	6.3	26	7.7	26	7.7	35	10.4	38	11.3	20	6.0	15	4.5	24	7.1	19	5.7	95	28.3	336
Pinal	9	9.6	11	11.7	12	12.8	9	9.6	6	6.4	8	8.5	6	6.4	7	7.4	5	5.3	7	7.4	14	14.9	94
Santa Cruz	0	0.0	1	4.2	1	4.2	2	8.3	3	12.5	8	33.3	4	16.7	4	16.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	4.2	24
Yavapai	16	12.8	10	8.0	15	12.0	22	17.6	13	10.4	10	8.0	12	9.6	5	4.0	6	4.8	4	3.2	12	9.6	125
Yuma	12	6.4	16	8.6	8	4.3	23	12.3	20	10.7	20	10.7	14	7.5	10	5.3	14	7.5	14	7.5	36	19.3	187
Statewide	140	7.4	201	10.6	219	11.5	226	11.9	208	10.9	188	9.9	162	8.5	115	6.0	92	4.8	74	3.9	279	14.7	<b>1,904</b>

# JIPS Statewide Data – FY06

## New Cases by Prior Adjudications

	0		1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10 +		Total
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
Apache	3	20.0	5	33.3	4	26.7	2	13.3	0	0.0	1	6.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	15
Cochise	14	18.2	32	41.6	17	22.1	7	9.1	1	1.3	2	2.6	0	0.0	1	1.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	3.9	77
Coconino	13	27.7	10	21.3	8	17.0	7	14.9	4	8.5	2	4.3	2	4.3	1	2.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	47
Gila	8	21.1	19	50.0	6	15.8	4	10.5	1	2.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	38
Graham	7	16.3	3	7.0	8	18.6	8	18.6	8	18.6	3	7.0	2	4.7	1	2.3	3	7.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	43
Greenlee	0	0.0	1	25.0	1	25.0	1	25.0	0	0.0	1	25.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4
LaPaz	2	33.3	3	50.0	1	16.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	6
Maricopa	235	31.0	192	25.3	154	20.3	101	13.3	37	4.9	22	2.9	13	1.7	3	0.4	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	758
Mohave	20	20.6	53	54.6	21	21.6	1	1.0	2	2.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	97
Navajo	13	24.5	25	47.2	9	17.0	3	5.7	3	5.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	53
Pima	70	20.8	64	19.0	42	12.5	39	11.6	37	11.0	25	7.4	23	6.8	14	4.2	11	3.3	5	1.5	6	1.8	336
Pinal	25	26.6	29	30.9	26	27.7	10	10.6	3	3.2	1	1.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	94
Santa Cruz	1	4.2	7	29.2	6	25.0	9	37.5	1	4.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	24
Yavapai	35	28.0	36	28.8	35	28.0	9	7.2	7	5.6	3	2.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	125
Yuma	43	23.0	36	19.3	29	15.5	28	15.0	15	8.0	15	8.0	4	2.1	4	2.1	4	2.1	1	0.5	8	4.3	187
Statewide	489	25.7	515	27.0	367	19.3	229	12.0	119	6.3	75	3.9	44	2.3	24	1.3	19	1.0	6	0.3	17	0.9	<b>1,904</b>

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# *CONTACTS*

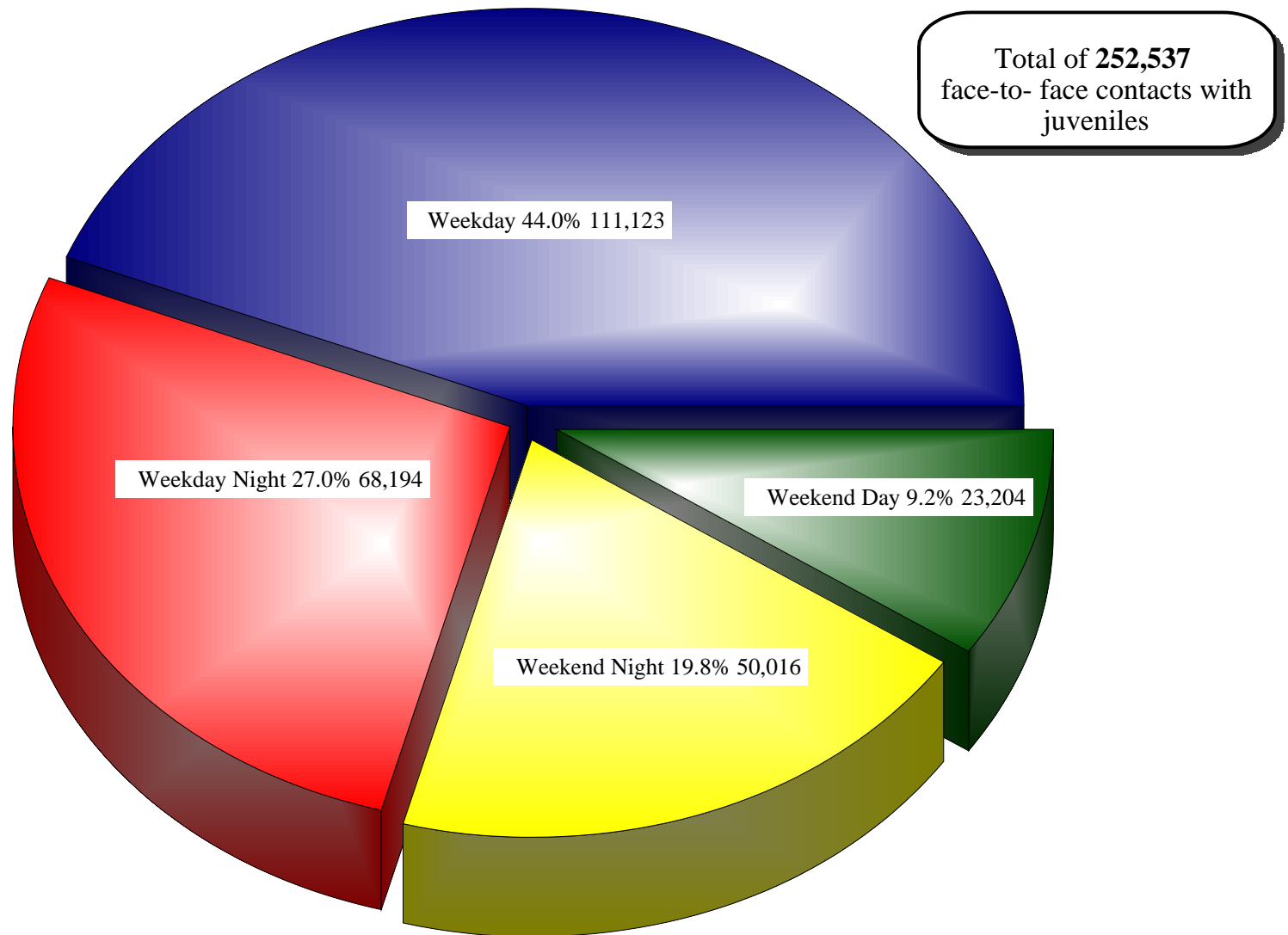
## SYNOPSIS

A.R.S. §8-353 and Arizona Code of Judicial Administration §6-302 stipulate the number of face-to-face contacts which must occur between the juvenile and the JIPS officers on a weekly basis. The level of supervision dictates the number of weekly contacts. Level I requires four weekly contacts, Level II requires two contacts, and Level III requires one contact. The decreasing level of contact is proportionate to the program compliance behavior of the youth. Ancillary contacts with parents, school, employment and treatment providers are also required.

This section contains a graph, which shows when the contact with youth took place. Since youth are to be involved in structured activities during the day, surveillance during night hours is an important program component. For the year, 46.8% of the contacts with youth occurred after 6:00pm.

# JIPS Statewide Data – FY 06

## Contacts with Juveniles by Time of Contact

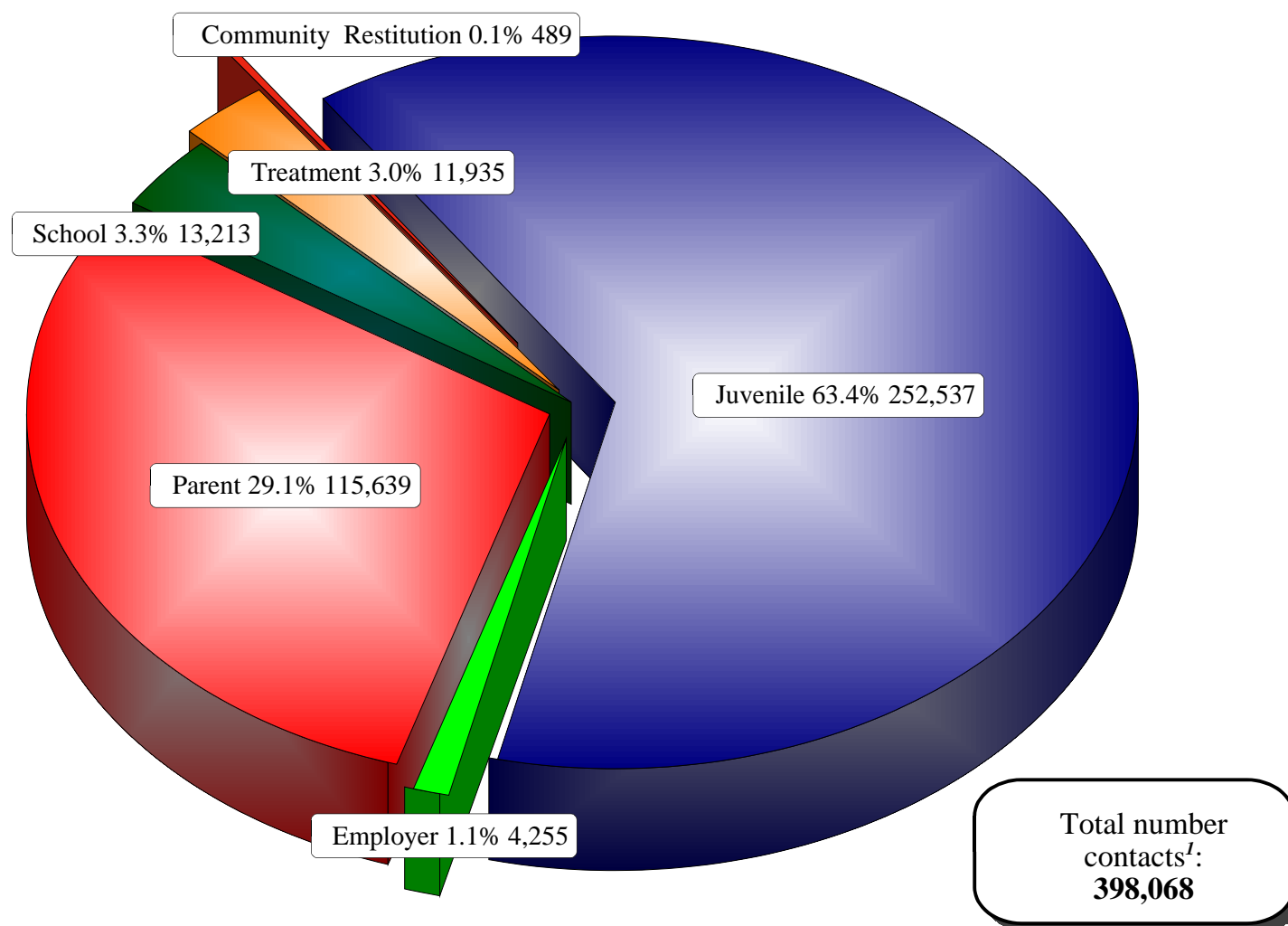


Weekday = Monday - Friday, 6:00 a.m. - 6:00 p.m.  
Weeknight = Monday - Thursday, 6:00 p.m. - 6:00 a.m.

Weekend Day = Saturday - Sunday, 6:00 a.m. - 6:00 p.m.  
Weekend Night = Friday - Sunday, 6:00 p.m. - 6:00 a.m.

# JIPS Statewide Data – FY 06

## Contacts by Person Seen



*1 Over 27,000 phone contacts not included.*



# JIPS Statewide Data – FY06

## Contacts with Juveniles by Time of Contact

	Weekday	Weekday Night	Weekend Day	Weekend Night	Total
Apache	847	287	68	466	1,668
Cochise	5,365	989	218	856	7,428
Coconino	2,619	1,212	470	1,084	5,385
Gila	3,180	612	177	190	4,159
Graham	1,264	959	40	403	2,666
Greenlee	574	205	25	121	925
LaPaz	242	93	115	102	552
Maricopa	36,645	18,114	10,757	17,929	83,445
Mohave	10,068	2,131	1,218	504	13,921
Navajo	2,989	585	729	1,008	5,311
Pima	20,972	23,175	3,494	13,186	60,827
Pinal	7,692	3,837	2,215	3,627	17,371
Santa Cruz	1,227	1,152	357	498	3,234
Yavapai	7,963	1,682	1149	1055	11,849
Yuma	9,476	13,161	2,172	8,987	33,796
Statewide	111,123	68,194	23,204	50,016	<b>252,537</b>

Weekday = Monday - Friday 6:00 a.m. - 6:00 p.m.

Weeknight = Monday - Thursday 6:00 p.m. - 6:00 a.m.

Weekend Day = Saturday - Sunday 6:00 a.m. - 6:00 p.m.

Weekend Night = Friday - Sunday 6:00 p.m. - 6:00 a.m.

# JIPS Statewide Data – FY06

## Contacts Summary

	Juvenile		Phone	School	Employer	Treatment	Comm. Restitution	Parent	Total
	Office	Field							
Apache	79	1,589	8	151	6	5	0	290	2,128
Cochise	3,733	3,695	752	237	43	93	1	2,585	11,139
Coconino	1,149	4,236	215	209	74	127	0	1,174	7,184
Gila	1,385	2,774	452	304	40	57	1	1,577	6,590
Graham	674	1,992	24	61	4	61	0	387	3,203
Greenlee	469	456	56	30	0	52	5	482	1,550
LaPaz	97	455	10	6	4	3	2	45	622
Maricopa	9,857	73,588	17,526	6,765	2,381	4,086	75	58,820	173,098
Mohave	1534	12,387	283	459	66	389	27	3,634	18,779
Navajo	1,358	3,953	64	60	10	6	8	845	6,304
Pima	8,641	52,186	3,292	1,508	869	3,165	57	23,917	93,635
Pinal	946	16,425	1,303	916	272	757	115	4,695	25,429
Santa Cruz	1,075	2,159	269	311	94	623	0	1,610	6,141
Yavapai	2,197	9,652	449	1,157	312	681	60	4,104	18,612
Yuma	2,719	31,077	2,357	1039	80	1,830	138	11,474	50,714
Statewide	35,913	216,624	27,060	13,213	4,255	11,935	489	115,639	<b>425,128</b>

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# *ACTIVITY*

## SYNOPSIS

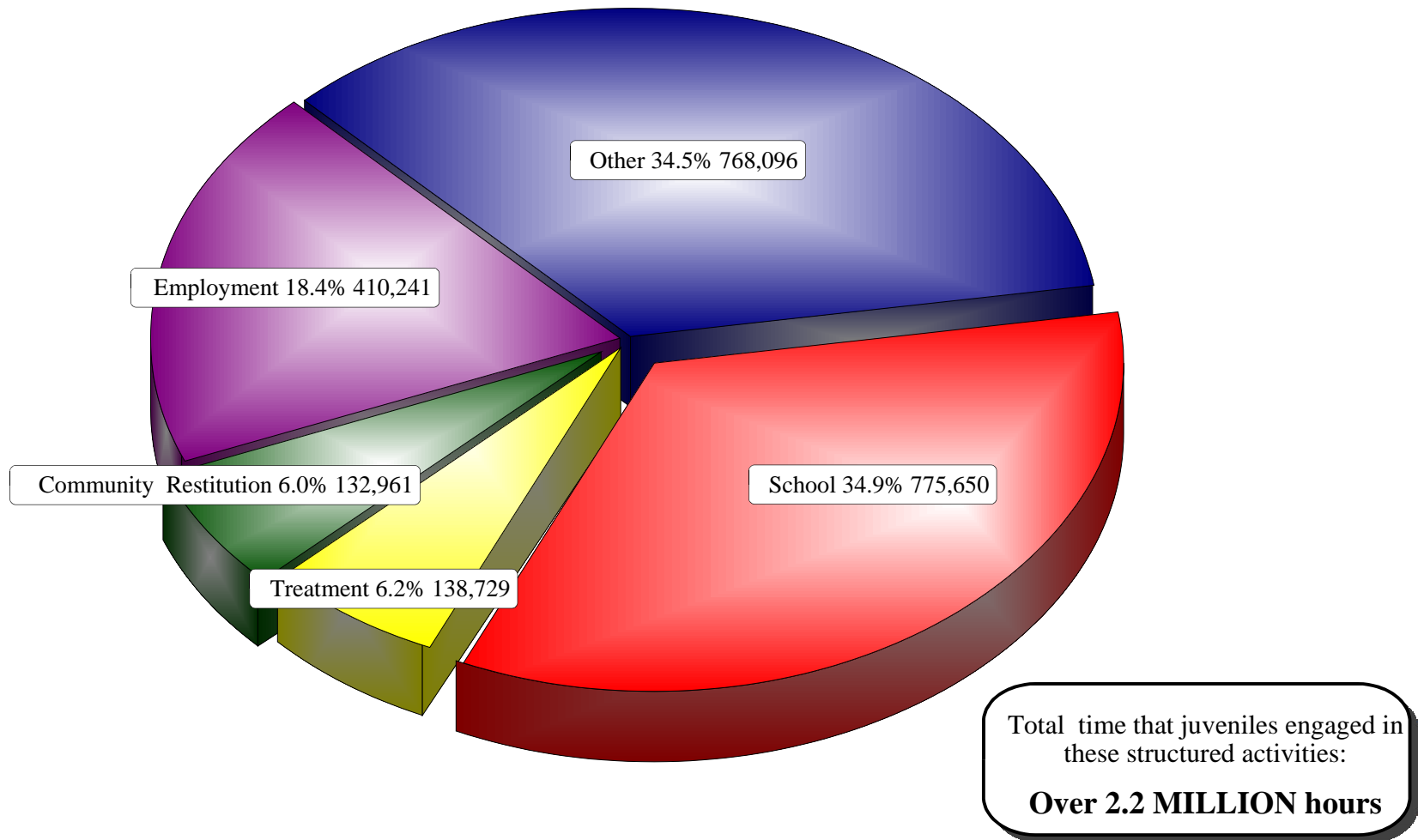
JIPS emphasizes highly structured activity and requires holding juveniles assigned to JIPS accountable for how they are spending their time. A.R.S. §8-352 requires youth on JIPS to be involved in 32 hours of structured activity per week. The data in this section quantify the hours JIPS youth spent in structured activities.

Community Restitution consists of unpaid work at an approved work site in the community. School and employment are self explanatory, as is treatment. The Other category includes time spent in detention, activities approved by the probation officer, parental supervision time and other unique situations such as attending out of state funerals for family members. The purpose of the 32-hour requirement is (1) to structure acceptable activity for youth and (2) to hold youth accountable for how they spend their time. The emphasis in JIPS is on education and over 35% of the reported hours fall into that category. National research indicates that education and completion of high school or a GED are positive indicators of a successful, law-abiding future.

This section also contains data on drug tests. Again, the statutes and administrative code that provide the direction for JIPS are very strong on monitoring compliance with the terms of probation. A standard condition of JIPS is prohibited illegal drug usage; the drug test is the compliance tool for this stipulation. There are many types of drug tests, the most frequently used in JIPS are the urine test and the breathalyzer test. Urine can be tested for a specific substance or for a wide variety of substances. The breathalyzer test is strictly for alcohol.

# JIPS Statewide Data – FY 06

## *32-Hour Compliance Data by Type of Activity\**



ARS mandates that JIPS youth spend at least 32 hours per week in structured activities. These data track compliance with this requirement.

\*Reported hours are rounded.

# JIPS Statewide Data – FY06

## 32-Hour Compliance Data by Type of Activity

	School	Employment	Treatment	Community Restitution	Other	Total Hours
Apache	6,455.5	2,853.5	1,523.0	370.0	5,151.0	16,353.0
Cochise	23,487.0	12,902.8	3,950.0	13,130.5	18,602.0	72,072.3
Coconino	15,947.2	12,588.5	4,148.5	1,558.8	9,314.0	43,557.0
Gila	12,267.5	6,926.5	2,644.0	2,849.5	9,769.0	34,456.5
Graham	11,425.0	2,697.0	389.5	2,040.5	21,561.0	38,113.0
Greenlee	5,712.0	180.0	1,554.0	1,167.0	5,365.0	13,978.0
LaPaz	2,476.0	644.0	808.0	540.5	899.0	5,367.5
Maricopa	214,684.0	158,042.0	38,644.0	34,713.0	325,671.0	771,754.0
Mohave	54,940.0	31,637.0	14,641.5	7,284.5	61,529.0	170,032.0
Navajo	22,856.5	13,417.5	1,982.5	4,889.0	16,518.5	59,664.0
Pima	146,906.0	63,589.0	20,425.0	16,768.0	118,880.0	366,568.0
Pinal	48,666.5	25,997.5	29,169.5	13,742.0	60,669.0	178,244.5
Santa Cruz	12,422.0	2,866.0	1,148.0	736.0	19,055.0	36,227.0
Yavapai	61,811.0	38,353.0	10,434.0	5,563.0	26,149.0	142,310.0
Yuma	135,593.8	37,546.6	7,277.7	27,608.6	68,963.8	276,990.5
Statewide	775,650.0	410,240.9	138,739.2	132,960.9	768,096.3	<b>2,225,687.3</b>

Reported values are actual hours.

# JIPS Statewide Data – FY06

## Drug Tests

	# Administered	# Positive	# Negative	Drug Free Rate
Apache	84	27	57	67.9%
Cochise	1,092	360	732	67.0%
Coconino	248	36	212	85.5%
Gila	561	21	540	96.3%
Graham	97	33	64	66.0%
Greenlee	56	4	52	92.9%
LaPaz	134	10	124	92.5%
Maricopa	8,594	1,648	6,946	80.8%
Mohave	1,759	266	1,493	84.9%
Navajo	121	7	114	94.2%
Pima	4,085	385	3,700	90.6%
Pinal	1,330	215	1,115	83.8%
Santa Cruz	354	32	322	91.0%
Yavapai	2,914	77	2,837	97.4%
Yuma	10,848	205	10,643	98.1%
Statewide	32,277	3,326	28,951	<b>89.7%</b>

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# *FINANCIAL*

## SYNOPSIS

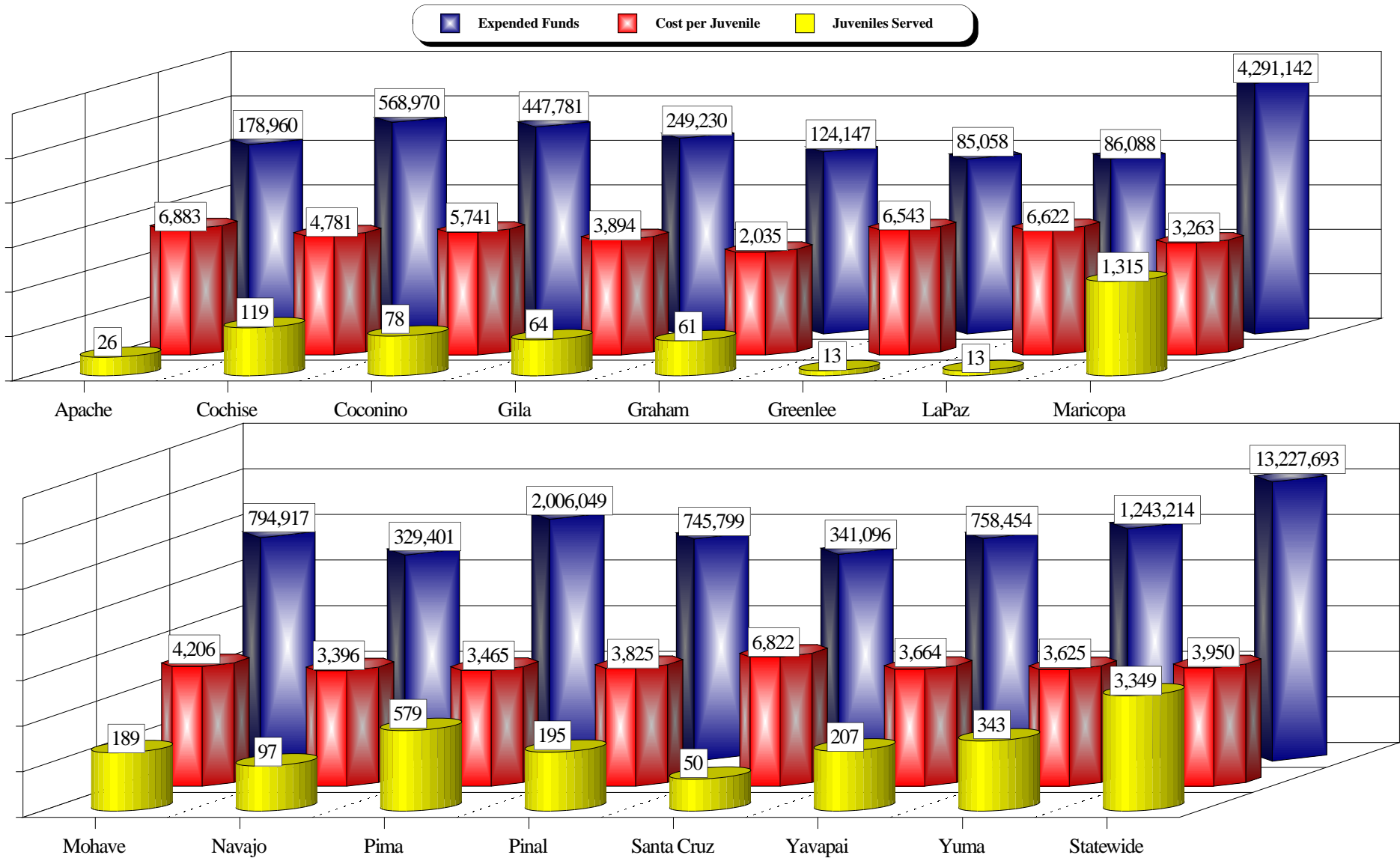
The graph on page 47 describes the cost per juvenile served for each of the 15 probation departments, as well as the cost per youth served for the state, based on actual expenditures. Variances among departments exist, both in number of youth served and cost per youth served. For example, cost per youth served is typically higher in smaller departments.

The term *retained*, on page 48, is defined as those dollars which are not disbursed to the individual departments, but are used for projects that benefit JIPS Statewide. JOLTS, officer training and officer safety are a few examples of such expenditures. The budget section reflects funds expended by each department in providing services to youth.

*Administrative* funds are used by the Juvenile Justice Services Division to administer the JIPS program. Administrative costs accounted for 3.4% of the FY06 expenditures.

## JIPS Statewide Data - FY 06

### Cost per Juvenile



Cost per Juvenile based on number of Juveniles Served.

Statewide Expenditures include admin. & retained costs.



# JIPS Statewide Data – FY06

## Increases (and Decreases) Over FY05

	EXPENDED FUNDS				JUVENILES SERVED				COST PER JUVENILE SERVED			
	FY05	FY06	\$ Increase (Decrease)	%Increase (Decrease)	FY05	FY06	# Increase (Decrease)	%Increase (Decrease)	FY05	FY06	\$ Increase (Decrease)	%Increase (Decrease)
Apache	\$167,268	\$178,960	\$11,692	7.0%	34	26	(8)	(23.5)%	\$4,920	\$6,883	\$1,963	39.9%
Cochise	\$563,810	\$568,970	\$5,160	0.9%	133	119	(14)	(10.5)%	\$4,239	\$4,781	\$542	12.8%
Coconino	\$481,998	\$447,781	(\$34,217)	(7.1)%	90	78	(12)	(13.3)%	\$5,356	\$5,741	\$385	7.2%
Gila	\$221,724	\$249,230	\$27,506	12.4%	73	64	(9)	(12.3)%	\$3,037	\$3,894	\$857	28.2%
Graham	\$106,924	\$124,147	\$17,222	16.1%	54	61	7	13.0%	\$1,980	\$2,035	\$55	2.8%
Greenlee	\$75,821	\$85,058	\$9,236	12.2%	14	13	(1)	(7.1)%	\$5,416	\$6,543	\$1,127	20.8%
LaPaz	\$76,244	\$86,088	\$9,843	12.9%	16	13	(3)	(18.8)%	\$4,765	\$6,622	\$1,857	39.0%
Maricopa	\$4,551,880	\$4,291,142	(\$260,738)	(5.7)%	1,350	1,315	(35)	(2.6)%	\$3,372	\$3,263	(\$109)	(3.2)%
Mohave	\$673,344	\$794,917	\$121,573	18.1%	178	189	11	6.2%	\$3,783	\$4,206	\$423	11.2%
Navajo	\$305,885	\$329,401	\$23,517	7.7%	95	97	2	2.1%	\$3,220	\$3,396	\$176	5.5%
Pima	\$2,033,190	\$2,006,049	(\$27,141)	(1.3)%	659	579	(80)	(12.1)%	\$3,085	\$3,465	\$379	12.3%
Pinal	\$665,865	\$745,799	\$79,934	12.0%	195	195	0	0.0%	\$3,415	\$3,825	\$410	12.0%
Santa Cruz	\$314,763	\$341,096	\$26,332	8.4%	58	50	(8)	(13.8)%	\$5,427	\$6,822	\$1,395	25.7%
Yavapai	\$644,411	\$758,454	\$114,044	17.7%	187	207	20	10.7%	\$3,446	\$3,664	\$218	6.3%
Yuma	\$1,139,491	\$1,243,214	\$103,723	9.1%	336	343	7	2.1%	\$3,391	\$3,625	\$233	6.9%
Subtotal	\$12,022,618	\$12,250,304	\$227,686	1.9%	3,472	3,349	(123)	(3.5)%	\$3,463	\$3,658	\$195	5.6%
Retained	\$732,529	\$527,524	(\$205,004)	(28.0)%								
Admin.	\$502,141	\$449,865	(\$52,276)	(10.4)%								
Statewide	\$13,257,287	\$13,227,693	(\$29,594)	(0.2)%	3,472	3,349	(123)	(3.5)%	\$3,341	\$3,950	\$609	18.2%

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# *SUBSEQUENT REFERRALS*

## SYNOPSIS

Of the 3,349 youth who were in the program during FY06, 1,769 were referred to the court while in the program during the reporting period. The ratio of these two figures is called the *subsequent referral* rate, and for FY06 the rate was 52.8%. The majority of these subsequent referrals were for violations of probation (Obstruction).

The proportion of offense severities among youth who enter the program for the first time are very different from those of juveniles already on JIPS who are subsequently referred while in the program. For example, 60.3% of all subsequent referrals were for Obstruction, while this category accounted for only 33.5% of all new cases (*compare charts on pages 27 and 33*). These observations are consistent with national trends regarding juvenile intensive probation programs.

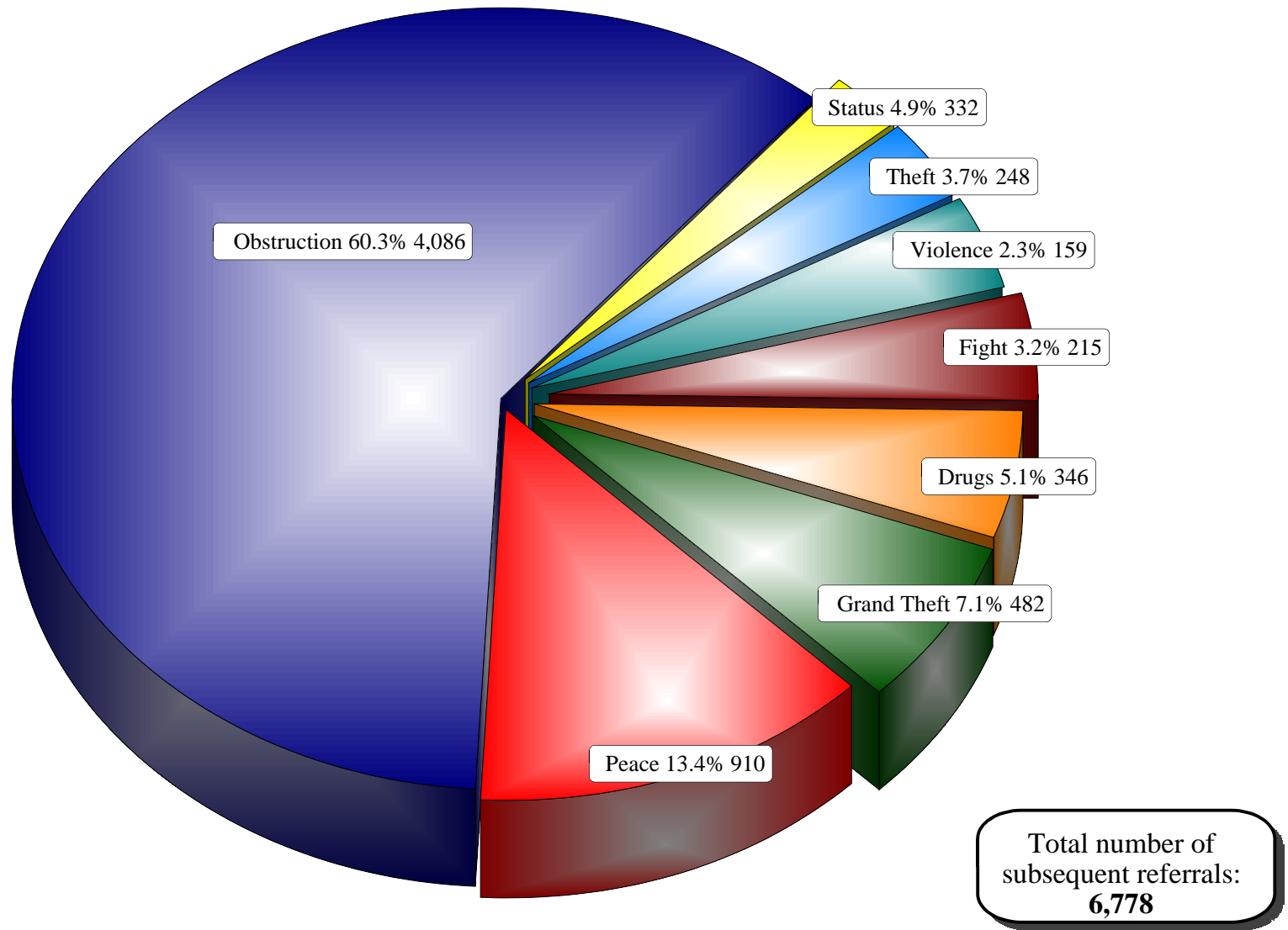
The reason for the shift in the proportion of offense severities is twofold. First, the more interaction with an individual, the more one is likely to spot infractions. Second, and less obvious, the severity of infractions, by percentage, will generally decrease over time due to increased vigilance. An example often used to explain this shift is traffic violations. Most of us would be more likely to receive traffic citations if we were watched more closely each time we drove, especially if we were ticketed each time we drove one mile per hour over the speed limit. In the same way, youth on the JIPS program are more likely to be cited for small infractions, like Obstruction. In some departments, JIPS youth are referred to the court if they miss a day of school, if they are five minutes late getting home, or if they skip a day of work. Within the broader context, these activities are not as severe as criminal activities such as assaults or shoplifting. However, they all fall into the category of offenses and are captured by the JOLTS system as such.

The top three offense categories for subsequent referrals were Obstruction (60.3%), Peace (13.4%) and Grand Theft (7.1%). These three categories account for approximately 80% of all referrals by youth in the program during FY06.

The terminology used in this section is the same as that used in the 'New Cases' section. Please refer to page 25.

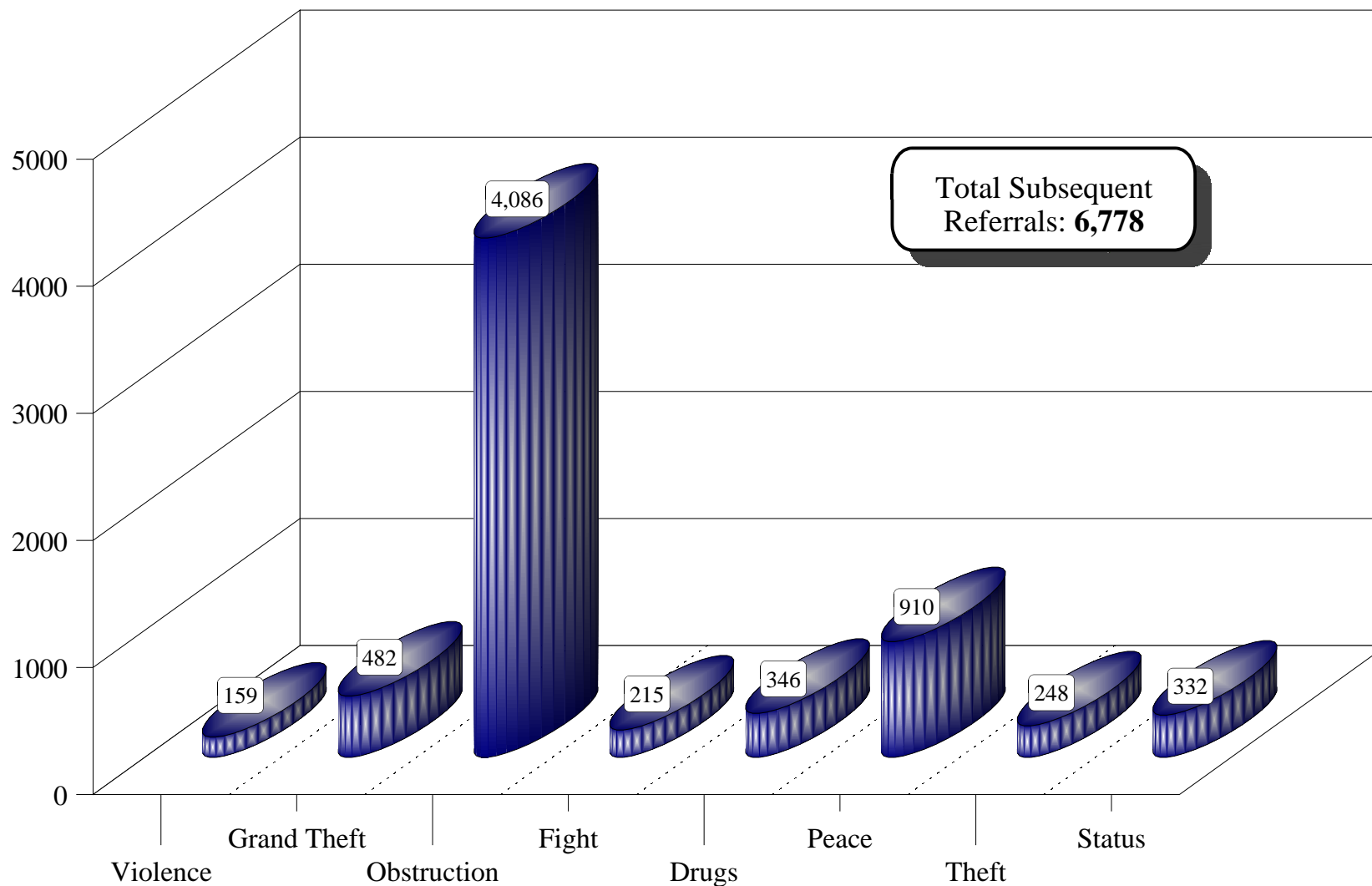
# JIPS Statewide Data – FY 06

## Subsequent Referrals by Severity Type



# JIPS Statewide Data – FY 06

## Subsequent Referrals by Severity Type



# JIPS Statewide Data – FY06

## Subsequent Referrals by Severity Type

	Violence		Grand Theft		Obstruction		Fight		Drugs		Peace		Theft		Status		Total Subsequent Referrals
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
Apache	0	0.0	0	0.0	46	90.2	0	0.0	2	3.9	2	3.9	1	2.0	0	0.0	51
Cochise	4	1.2	25	7.6	196	59.4	12	3.6	19	5.8	43	13.0	13	3.9	18	5.5	330
Coconino	3	2.9	3	2.9	38	37.3	3	2.9	2	2.0	42	41.2	6	5.9	5	4.9	102
Gila	2	3.6	4	7.1	24	42.9	3	5.4	7	12.5	9	16.1	4	7.1	3	5.4	56
Graham	0	0.0	7	11.1	31	49.2	0	0.0	7	11.1	9	14.3	2	3.2	7	11.1	63
Greenlee	0	0.0	1	4.8	17	81.0	1	4.8	1	4.8	1	4.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	21
LaPaz	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	75.0	0	0.0	1	12.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	12.5	8
Maricopa	71	4.3	237	14.3	598	36.2	65	3.9	124	7.5	374	22.6	94	5.7	89	5.4	1,652
Mohave	4	1.7	7	3.0	126	53.8	13	5.6	14	6.0	35	15.0	14	6.0	21	9.0	234
Navajo	2	1.7	5	4.2	48	40.7	7	5.9	14	11.9	23	19.5	8	6.8	11	9.3	118
Pima	41	3.2	120	9.3	611	47.3	64	5.0	97	7.5	193	14.9	58	4.5	108	8.4	1,292
Pinal	10	1.8	16	2.9	461	82.2	15	2.7	16	2.9	28	5.0	7	1.2	8	1.4	561
Santa Cruz	0	0.0	10	14.5	22	31.9	3	4.3	5	7.2	20	29.0	2	2.9	7	10.1	69
Yavapai	10	3.6	20	7.3	103	37.5	16	5.8	17	6.2	72	26.2	15	5.5	22	8.0	275
Yuma	12	0.6	27	1.4	1,759	90.4	13	0.7	20	1.0	59	3.0	24	1.2	32	1.6	1,946
Statewide	159	2.3	482	7.1	4,086	60.3	215	3.2	346	5.1	910	13.4	248	3.7	332	4.9	<b>6,778</b>

# JIPS Statewide Data – FY06

## Subsequent Referral Data for Youth Served

	Total Served	Non Subsequent Referrals <sup>1</sup>		Number of Juveniles with Subsequent Referrals	
	#	#	%	#	%
Apache	26	13	50.0%	13	50.0%
Cochise	119	53	44.5%	66	55.5%
Coconino	78	40	51.3%	38	48.7%
Gila	64	40	62.5%	24	37.5%
Graham	61	40	65.6%	21	34.4%
Greenlee	13	7	53.8%	6	46.2%
LaPaz	13	7	53.8%	6	46.2%
Maricopa	1,315	643	48.9%	672	51.1%
Mohave	189	90	47.6%	99	52.4%
Navajo	97	56	57.7%	41	42.3%
Pima	579	247	42.7%	332	57.3%
Pinal	195	95	48.7%	100	51.3%
Santa Cruz	50	23	46.0%	27	54.0%
Yavapai	207	113	54.6%	94	45.4%
Yuma	343	113	32.9%	230	67.1%
Statewide	3,349	1,580	47.2%	<b>1,769</b>	52.8%

1 - Reflects the number of juveniles that did not have a subsequent referral

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# CASES CLOSED

## SYNOPSIS

When a youth is released from the program, their case under JIPS is considered closed. Historically, a juvenile was released from JIPS for seven reasons. The phrases used to identify those reasons were: ***Released from Probation, Turned 18, Committed to Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections (ADJC), Transferred to Adult Court, Released to Regular Probation, Transferred to Another Jurisdiction*** and ***Other Closures***. For comparative purposes, the chart on page 58 provides a ten year prospective on closed cases.

Beginning in 2006, definitions for closures from the program were revised and redefined to provide a better measure for the program. Successful closures are defined as youth that are released from the program because they have no charges pending against them, they are exhibiting law-abiding behavior, and have met all court requirements. These categories are considered successful closures: ***Released to Regular Probation***, and ***Released from Probation as Successful***.

The categories considered unsuccessful closures are: ***Committed to ADJC, Transferred to Adult Court, Ended as LOJ (loss of Jurisdiction)*** and ***Ended as Unsuccessful (determined by the court or PO at time of closure)***. Many youth in these categories were terminated from JIPS due to a subsequent offense. A main focus of JIPS is to prevent future criminal activity, so such cases are viewed as unsuccessful closures. Note that the majority of youth who re-offend remain in JIPS because their infractions are not severe enough to merit being sent to ADJC or to adult court.

Just because a JIPS case is closed does not necessarily mean that the individual is released from court jurisdiction. ***Released to Regular Probation*** is considered a successful closure because the juvenile earned release from JIPS to standard probation.

Upon their 18th birthday, according to Arizona law, an individual reaches the age of majority and becomes an adult. Consequently, that individual is no longer considered a juvenile, and is not legally under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court. Historically, this was considered a successful closure, but as the individual may have additional charges pending, but not yet filed with the court, ***Turned 18*** can no longer a true successful closure.

The charts pages 56 and 57 provide Successful Outcome totals and percentages utilizing the revised definitions. *Note: Total Closures used to determine successful closures are reported differently than All Case Closures data as some juveniles may be counted more than once during if more than one JIPS session occurred during the year.* The following definitions were utilized to determine successful and unsuccessful case closures.

- Adult and ADJC are sessions of JIPS where the juvenile ended in Adult Court, a complaint was submitted for Adult prosecution or the juvenile was committed to the Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections.
- Loss of Jurisdiction (LOJ) are sessions of JIPS where LOJ is listed as the conclusion of the session and a complaint was open at the time of conclusion or closed LOJ-18. Termination as LOJ without open complaints or other unsuccessful criteria are considered successful conclusions.
- UNSU is an unsuccessful closure of JIPS. This is designated by the court or officer entering the data at the time of closure.
- Sessions of JIPS ending by Transfer to another Jurisdiction or Returned to a Jurisdiction are not counted in this measure.
- Juveniles that had a JIPS session closed and opened in the same time frame were excluded in this measure.

Graphs depicting both the number and percentage of positive case outcomes for the last ten years of the program can be found on pages 4 and 5 of this report.



# JIPS Statewide Data – FY06

## Significant Outcomes of Cases Closed

	Released Successful		Released STND Probation		Committed to ADJC		Adult Court		Another Jurisdiction		Unsuccessful Closures <sup>1</sup>		Total #
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
Apache	6	42.9	2	14.3	6	42.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	14
Cochise	16	25.4	31	49.2	7	11.1	1	1.6	0	0.0	8	12.7	63
Coconino	11	37.9	12	41.4	4	13.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	6.9	29
Gila	12	26.7	20	44.4	10	22.2	1	2.2	0	0.0	2	4.4	45
Graham	3	11.1	11	40.7	7	25.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	22.2	27
Greenlee	5	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5
LaPaz	1	14.3	5	71.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	14.3	7
Maricopa	124	16.6	331	44.3	188	25.2	22	2.9	40	5.4	42	5.6	747
Mohave	29	31.5	20	21.7	29	31.5	2	2.2	0	0.0	12	13.0	92
Navajo	21	48.8	10	23.3	4	9.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	8	18.6	43
Pima	121	30.9	149	38.0	55	14.0	2	0.5	1	0.3	64	16.3	392
Pinal	64	67.4	1	1.1	11	11.6	3	3.2	0	0.0	16	16.8	95
Santa Cruz	11	34.4	3	9.4	5	15.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	13	40.6	32
Yavapai	51	63.8	14	17.5	14	17.5	1	1.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	80
Yuma	96	50.5	48	25.3	33	17.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	13	6.8	190
Statewide	571	30.7	657	35.3	373	20.0	32	1.7	41	2.2	187	10.0	<b>1,861</b>

1 - Unsuccessful Closures include, but are not limited to: Turned 18 with open penalties, restitution or complaints; Termination with unsusseccful closure of treatment service.

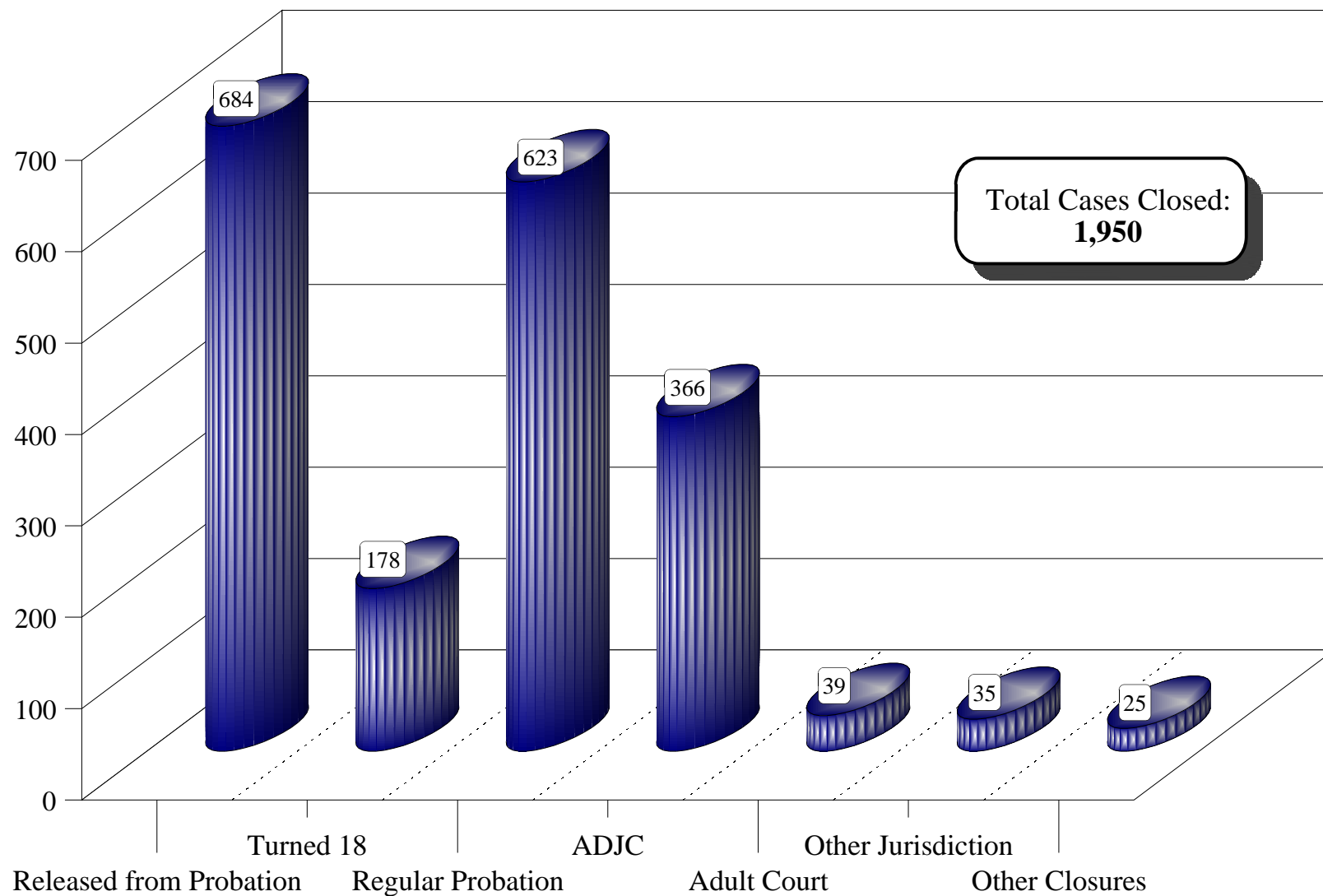
# JIPS Statewide Data – FY06

## Cases Closed – Successful Outcomes

	Total JIPS Terminations #	SUCCESFUL OUTCOMES		Successful Outcomes Totals  Total          %	
		Ended as Successful #	Released to Standard Probation #		
Apache	14	6	2	8	57.14%
Cochise	63	16	31	47	74.60%
Coconino	29	11	12	23	79.31%
Gila	45	12	20	32	71.11%
Graham	27	3	11	14	51.85%
Greenlee	5	5	0	5	100.00%
LaPaz	7	1	5	6	85.71%
Maricopa	747	124	331	455	60.91%
Mohave	92	29	20	49	53.26%
Navajo	43	21	10	31	72.09%
Pima	392	121	149	270	68.88%
Pinal	95	64	1	65	68.42%
Santa Cruz	32	11	3	14	43.75%
Yavapai	80	51	14	65	81.25%
Yuma	190	96	48	144	75.79%
Statewide	1,861	571	657	1,228	65.99%

# JIPS Statewide Data – FY 06

## All Cases Closed



# JIPS Statewide Data – FY06

## All Cases Closed by Fiscal Year

	<b>FY96</b>	<b>FY97</b>	<b>FY98</b>	<b>FY99</b>	<b>FY00</b>	<b>FY01</b>	<b>FY02</b>	<b>FY03</b>	<b>FY04</b>	<b>FY05</b>	<b>FY06</b>
Released from Probation	295	364	370	447	568	629	629	715	644	644	684
	21.4%	19.5%	18.6%	23.5%	26.2%	28.5%	28.6%	31.8%	31.2%	31.2%	35.1%
Turned 18	130	210	246	265	262	271	239	287	251	251	178
	9.4%	11.2%	12.3%	14.1%	12.1%	12.3%	10.9%	12.8%	12.2%	12.2%	9.1%
Released to Regular Probation	507	566	581	603	560	659	635	656	617	617	623
	36.8%	30.3%	29.2%	31.4%	25.8%	29.8%	28.9%	29.2%	29.9%	29.9%	31.9%
Committed to ADJC	334	584	629	445	528	484	466	453	414	414	366
	24.3%	31.2%	31.6%	23.1%	24.3%	21.9%	21.2%	20.2%	20.1%	20.1%	18.8%
Transferred to Adult Court	47	42	9	8	83	6	87	53	42	42	39
	3.4%	2.2%	0.5%	0.4%	3.8%	0.3%	4.0%	2.4%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%
Transferred to Another Jurisdiction	53	69	67	54	46	49	69	45	42	42	35
	3.9%	3.7%	3.4%	2.7%	2.1%	2.2%	3.1%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	1.8%
Other Closures	10	36	90	84	123	111	73	39	54	54	25
	0.7%	1.9%	4.5%	4.3%	5.7%	5.0%	3.3%	1.7%	2.6%	2.6%	1.3%
<b>TOTAL CASES CLOSED</b>	<b>1,376</b>	<b>1,871</b>	<b>1,992</b>	<b>1,906</b>	<b>2,170</b>	<b>2,209</b>	<b>2,198</b>	<b>2,248</b>	<b>2,064</b>	<b>2,064</b>	<b>1,950</b>

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# ***FY 2005 - FY 2006***

## ***STATEWIDE COMPARISON***

### SYNOPSIS

The FY06 JIPS Annual Report is based on the data elements captured on the Juvenile On-Line Tracking System (JOLTS). This report allows management to determine which elements achieve the desired results and to compare program performance from one year to the next.

In determining program performance, some data elements are subject to interpretation. An increase in cost per juvenile could be viewed negatively. However, with the increase of successful outcomes and the decreased numbers of juveniles committed to ADJC, the increased costs could be viewed positively. Other elements such as time, location and person contacted by JIPS officers or percentage of drug tests showing no illegal substance use by the probationer seem more objective.

<b>Category</b>	<b>FY05</b>	<b>FY06</b>
Total Youth Served	3,472	3,349
Youth with New Offenses	1,862	1,769
In Program, Subsequent Referral Rate (including Probation Violations)	53.6%	52.8%
New Criminal Offenses (excluding Probation Violations)	3,376	2,692
Youth Committed to ADJC	389	366
Percent of Youth Committed to ADJC as to all other case closures	19.3%	18.8%

# JIPS Statewide Data – FY06

## FY2005 – FY2006

### Statewide Comparison

Category	FY 2005	FY 2006	Change	Percentage of Change
<b>Population</b>				
Total Youth Placed in Program	1,942	1,904	(38)	(1.96)%
Total Youth Served	3,472	3,349	(123)	(3.54)%
<i>Total Closures</i>	2,015	1,950	(65)	(3.23)%
<b>Gender</b>				
Males	1,612	1,585	(27)	(1.67)%
Females	330	319	(11)	(3.33)%
<i>Total Juveniles</i>	1,942	1,904	(38)	(1.96)%
<b>New Cases by Severity Type</b>				
Felonies Against Person	153	172	19	12.42%
Felonies Against Property	482	512	30	6.22%
Obstruction of Justice: Fel & Misd	719	637	(82)	(11.40)%
Misdemeanors Against Person	75	60	(15)	(20.00)%
Drugs: Fel & Misd	175	190	15	8.57%
Public Peace: Fel & Misd	167	172	5	2.99%
Misdemeanors Against Property	62	65	3	4.84%
Status Offenses	3	3	0	0.00%
Citations/Administrative	106	93	(13)	(12.26)%
<i>Total New Cases</i>	1,942	1,904	(38)	(1.96)%
<b>New Cases by Prior Referrals</b>				
0	152	140	(12)	(7.89)%
1	160	201	41	25.63%
2	205	219	14	6.83%
3	249	226	(23)	(9.24)%
4	218	208	(10)	(4.59)%
5	198	188	(10)	(5.05)%
6	186	162	(24)	(12.90)%
7	147	115	(32)	(21.77)%
8	91	92	1	1.10%
9	73	74	1	1.37%
10+	263	279	16	6.08%
<i>Total New Cases</i>	1,942	1,904	(38)	(1.96)%

# JIPS Statewide Data – FY06

## FY2005 – FY2006

### Statewide Comparison (cont.)

Category	FY 2005	FY 2006	Change	Percentage of Change
<b>New Cases by Prior Adjudications</b>				
0	478	489	11	2.30%
1	520	515	(5)	(0.96)%
2	384	367	(17)	(4.43)%
3	252	229	(23)	(9.13)%
4	152	119	(33)	(21.71)%
5	71	75	4	5.63%
6	27	44	17	62.96%
7	19	24	5	26.32%
8	13	19	6	46.15%
9	9	6	(3)	(33.33)%
10	17	17	0	0.00%
<i>Total New Cases</i>	1,942	1,904	(38)	(1.96)%
<b>Contacts w/Juveniles by Time of Contact</b>				
Weekday	118,939	111,123	(7,816)	(6.57)%
Weekday Night	75,969	68,194	(7,775)	(10.23)%
Weekend	25,905	23,204	(2,701)	(10.43)%
Weekend Night	48,441	50,016	1,575	3.25%
<i>Total Contacts</i>	269,254	252,537	(16,717)	(6.21)%
<b>Contacts Summary</b>				
Juvenile in Office	37,595	35,913	(1,682)	(4.47)%
Juvenile in Field	231,659	216,624	(15,035)	(6.49)%
Phone	21,456	27,060	5,604	26.12%
School	15,613	13,213	(2,400)	(15.37)%
Employer	3,331	4,255	924	27.74%
Treatment	14,354	11,935	(2,419)	(16.85)%
Community Restitution	510	489	(21)	(4.12)%
Parent	127,272	115,639	(11,633)	(9.14)%
<i>Total Contacts</i>	451,790	425,128	(26,662)	(5.90)%
<b>Drug Tests</b>				
Number Administered	32,608	32,277	(331)	(1.02)%
Number Positive	3,136	3,326	190	6.06%
Number Negative	29,472	28,951	(521)	(1.77)%
<i>Drug Free Rate</i>	90.38%	89.70%	(0.69)%	(0.76)%

# JIPS Statewide Data – FY06

## FY2005 – FY2006

### Statewide Comparison (cont.)

Category	FY 2005	FY 2006	Change	Percentage of Change
<b>32-Hour Compliance Data by Type of Activity</b>				
School	877,276	775,650	(101,626)	(11.58)%
Employment	361,490	410,241	48,751	13.49%
Treatment	148,974	138,739	(10,235)	(6.87)%
Community Restitution	160,089	132,961	(27,128)	(16.95)%
Other	781,761	768,096	(13,664)	(1.75)%
<i>Total Compliance Hours</i>	2,329,589	2,225,687	(103,902)	(4.46)%
<b>Subsequent Referral Data for Youth Served</b>				
Total Served	3,472	3,349	(123)	(3.54)%
Subsequent Non-Referrals	1,610	1,580	(30)	(1.86)%
Subsequent Referrals	1,862	1,769	(93)	(4.99)%
<i>Crime Free Rate</i>	46.37%	47.18%	0.81%	1.74%
<b>Cases Closed</b>				
Released from Probation	666	571	(95)	(14.26)%
Turned 18	251	178	(73)	(29.08)%
Released to Regular Probation	586	657	71	12.12%
Committed to ADJC	389	373	(16)	(4.11)%
Transferred to Adult Court	40	32	(8)	(20.00)%
Transferred to Another Jurisdiction	36	41	5	13.89%
Other Closures	47	187	140	297.87%
Total Closures	2,015	2,039	24	1.19%
Successful Closures	1,503	1,228	(275)	(18.30)%
<i>Successful Closure Rate</i>	74.59%	60.23%	(14.36)%	(19.26)%



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# *LONGITUDINAL COMPARISONS*

## *SYNOPSIS*

One measure of a good program is the ability to consistently produce positive outcomes over time. Some programs can generate initial success that fades as the program becomes institutionalized and the initial enthusiasm for the program has waned. A longitudinal comparison will point to the generalized direction of the program in terms of key indicators. Is the direction of the program in sync with the intended goals for the program? Are the program goals being accomplished? Are the desired results being achieved? A longitudinal comparison provides the macro view needed to address programmatic concerns relating to performance.

The intent of this section is to examine JIPS over time against key program measures. By presenting hard data it can be determined if the edge still remains with the program. Several tables and graphs throughout this report speak to this issue. The graphs on pages 4 and 5 speak to one such outcome measure.

The key indicators listed on the following page have been selected to measure the direction of the JIPS program. Taken in the aggregate, these indicators will prove to be representative of program performance over time.

Each of the measures selected are listed below. Along with the measure an explanation of the measure and an interpretation of a positive direction are provided.

- ~ **Youth Served**

The total number of juveniles who participated in the program, by itself, is a neutral measure. It is utilized as a baseline measure and is to be taken in the context of other measures such as cost per juvenile served.
- ~ **Cost per Youth Served**

Total program expenditures divided by total youth served, is a good financial barometer. Financial responsibility for public funds would dictate this number not escalate unnecessarily and, wherever possible, economies of scale be utilized.
- ~ **Crime Free: Juveniles/Rate**

An increase in the number of juveniles who were referral free while in the program during the time period being measured. An increase in the rate is a positive indicator.
- ~ **Average Annual Contacts per Juvenile/Frequency of Contacts**

A measure of the average number of contacts with juveniles during the time period. Frequency speaks to the time between contacts. Only contact with juveniles, exclusives of parental and ancillary contact are reported. An increase in the number of contacts with a corresponding decrease in frequency is desired.
- ~ **Percentage of Night Contact**

A measure of when juveniles are being seen is important. A program goal is that a minimum of 30% of contacts occur during night hours. Night contacts are important as they can interrupt a criminal behavior pattern.
- ~ **Community Restitution Hours**

A measure of juveniles paying back to the community for the cost of supervision is important.
- ~ **Youth Committed to ADJC - Total Juveniles - Percentage**

A decrease in the number of youth that are committed to ADJC is a desired outcome as the mission of JIPS is to keep kids in their community and their homes. Percentage is achieved by dividing the total number of youth committed to ADJC by all other closures.

These program components have been selected due to their relationship with program performance. Taken in the aggregate, these indicators address the performance of JIPS over the last three fiscal years.

<b>Measure</b>	<b>FY04</b>	<b>FY05</b>	<b>FY06</b>
Youth Served	3,589	3,472	3,349
Cost per Youth Served	\$3,341	\$3,818	3,950
Crime Free Juveniles (no new referral)	1,594	1,610	1,580
Rate	55.6%	46.4%	47.2%
Average Annual Contacts per Juvenile	72.31	77.55	75.40
Percentage of Night Contact	43.0%	46.0%	46.8%
Community Restitution Hours:			
Total Hours	171,688	160,089	132,960
Youth Committed to ADJC - Total Juveniles	414	389	366
Percentage	20.1%	19.3%	18.8%

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# ***GLOSSARY***

<b>ADJUDICATION</b>	A formal finding of guilt; the equivalent of a conviction in adult court.
<b>CITATIONS/ ADMINISTRATIVE</b>	Suicide attempt, court hold, courtesy hold, dependency, immigration, material witness, sovereignty, traffic, or warrant.
<b>COMMITMENT</b>	The action of a judicial officer ordering an adjudicated delinquent youth into the custody of the Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections (ADJC).
<b>DELINQUENCY COMPLAINT</b>	A report prepared by a law enforcement agency and submitted to the court alleging that a juvenile has violated a criminal law.
<b>DELINQUENT</b>	A juvenile who has been adjudicated by a judicial officer as having committed a delinquent offense.
<b>DELINQUENT OFFENSE</b>	An act that would be considered a criminal offense if committed by an adult.
<b>DETENTION</b>	The legally authorized temporary holding in confinement of a juvenile until the point of release or commitment to a correctional facility. This includes custody while awaiting further court action. The court as a condition of probation may also order detention.
<b>DISPOSITION</b>	(1) The formal resolution of a case by a court; (2) the action, by a criminal or juvenile justice agency, which signifies that a portion of the justice process is complete and jurisdiction is relinquished or transferred to another agency.
<b>DRUGS</b>	Possession, use, sale, smuggling, or manufacturing any illegal drug (dangerous, narcotic, toxic substance, hallucinogen, or prescription), sniffing, drug paraphernalia, involving minor in drug offense, or the attempted commission of any of these offenses.
<b>FIGHT</b>	(Crimes against persons, in most cases, misdemeanors) - Assault, simple assault, domestic violence, endangerment, threatening intimidation, lewd and lascivious acts, unlawful imprisonment, or the attempted commission of any of these offenses.
<b>GRAND THEFT</b>	Aggravated criminal damage, criminal damage, shoplifting, arson of unoccupied structure, armed burglary, burglary, computer fraud, fraud, embezzlement, extortion, forgery, unauthorized use of vehicle, organized crime, failure to return rental property, trafficking, possession of stolen property, stolen vehicle, theft, or the conspiracy of any of these offenses.

<b>INCORRIGIBLE CHILD</b>	A child adjudicated as one who refuses to obey the reasonable and proper orders or directions of his parent, guardian or custodian, and who is beyond the control of such persons. Any child who is habitually truant from school, or who is a runaway from his home or parent, guardian or custodian, or who habitually so deports himself or others, or who commits any act constituting an offense which can only be committed by a minor, or who violates the A.R.S., §4-244 paragraph 9, or who fails to obey any lawful orders of the juvenile court given in a non-criminal action.
<b>JUVENILE OBSTRUCTION</b>	A person between the ages of 8 and 17, inclusive.  Contempt of court, DUI, DWI, escape, unlawful or felony flight, failure to appear, hindering prosecution, influence witness, obstruction, perjury, parole or probation violation, resisting arrest, tampering, solicitation, or conspiracy or attempted commission of any of these offenses.
<b>PEACE</b>	Aggravated DUI, carry concealed weapon, child neglect, commercial sex, contributing to delinquency of a minor, crime against nature, cruelty to animals, disorderly conduct, disturbing the peace, drunkenness, eavesdropping, false reporting, failure to stop, failure to appear, firework violation, gambling/gaming, harassment, indecent exposure, obscenity, prostitution, reckless burning, reckless driving, riot, public sexual indecency, speeding, traffic offenses, trespassing, criminal trespassing, unlawful assembly, weapons offenses, discharge firearm, or the attempted commission of any of these offenses.
<b>PETITION</b>	A document filed by the county attorney in juvenile court alleging that a juvenile has committed an offense, and asking that the court proceed to a finding of guilt.
<b>PROBATION</b>	A court-ordered disposition placing an adjudicated youth under the control, supervision and care of the court, and under the supervision of a probation officer. The youth is further ordered to abide by specific terms and conditions.
<b>REFERRAL</b>	A document that lists the offense (or offenses) that a juvenile is accused of committing. This document is furthermore a request by police, parents, school or other authorities that the juvenile courts take appropriate action concerning a youth alleged to have committed a delinquent or incorrigible act.
<b>RESTITUTION</b>	A giving back to the rightful owner of something that has been lost or taken away; restoration. Specifically, an amends, usually financial, made by a juvenile offender to his/her victim, as ordered by the court.

<b>REVOCATION</b>	In this report, revocation refers to an official action by the juvenile court resulting in a juvenile's removal from JIPS <u>and</u> commitment to the Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections. In other contexts, revocation may include official action resulting in a juvenile's reinstatement to probation, transfer to adult court, or other disposition.
<b>STATUS</b>	(Incorrigible, runaway, etc.) - Curfew, consuming alcohol, incorrigible, liquor possession, runaway, tobacco possession, truancy, or minor consuming.
<b>STATUS OFFENSE</b>	An act or conduct which is declared by statute to be an offense, but only when committed or engaged in by a juvenile. Typical status offenses include running away from home, truancy, possession of an alcoholic beverage, and being incorrigible.
<b>TECHNICAL VIOLATION</b>	Technical violation refers to an act by a probationer contrary to his or her conditions or terms of probation, e.g. curfew violation, failure to attend school, failure to perform community service, and/or failure to advise probation officer of change of residence. A petition to revoke probation or a request to modify probation may be filed due to technical violation(s). A probation officer may mete out specific consequences, short of filing a petition to revoke, for technical violations.
<b>TERMINATION</b>	Termination refers to an official act by the juvenile court resulting in a juvenile's outright release or discharge from court jurisdiction.
<b>THEFT</b>	Crimes against persons, in most cases, misdemeanors - Criminal damage, issue bad check, theft, or the attempted commission of any of these offenses.
<b>VIOLATION OF PROBATION</b>	A probationer's failure to conform to the terms and conditions of his/her probation. Violation of probation refers to acts committed by a probationer resulting in the filing of a petition and in adjudication. Adjudication for violation of probation may result in a juvenile being committed to the Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections (ADJC) or in other disposition available to the juvenile court, e.g. placement in residential treatment, placement in detention, reinstatement to probation, and/or reinstatement with modifications of probation conditions.
<b>VIOLENCE</b>	(Felony against person) - Aggravated assault, arson of occupied structure, child molesting, child prostitution, child abuse, criminal syndicate, custodial interference, drive-by shooting, kidnapping, endangerment, homicide, incest, leaving accident, manslaughter, murder, robbery, sexual abuse, sexual assault, sexual conduct with minor, or the conspiracy of or attempted commission of any of these offenses.